ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,034—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Aug.
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th „
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

23rd Aug.	6th Sept.	20th Sept.
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 14, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th August.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 20th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahren, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,078 tons, on the 17th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and under good management.

OUR SIGHT

is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.

OUR EYES

ought, therefore, to be treated well.

KEMP & Co.'s

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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DRYING BOTTLES

FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	„ 2-12,	„ 3-10,	„ 5-0,	„ 6-0,	„ 10-12

RAIN GAUGES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch……each.	9 0	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S BEST PARAGON FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A Large Assortment	from 6 12 to 24 0	from 7 12 to 27 0
LADIES'	from 8 0 to 18 0	from 9 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEAKIN & CO.'S
ALE
AND
STOUT.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CASH RATES.

Ale in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2-0. Quarts, Rs. 4-0 per doz.
Stout in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2-0.
Ale supplied also in Casks of 36 and 54 gallons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS.
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES
STRICTLY MODERATE.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

		Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue		16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red		16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons		16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash		33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash		36	8
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	Rs. 6-8 to	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt		35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals		28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals		35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15-8 to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals		28	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs. 12-8 to	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.		12	8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres.

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY, from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

11, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

BEWARE OF SHARKS ON LAND!!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT being brought to our notice that certain Dealers represent themselves as a Branch of our OLD and WELL-KNOWN Establishment at 170, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Zooma Musjid, and thereby attempt to pass off their wares on our own Customers, we beg to bring to the Notice of our kind Patrons, Customers and Public at large, that we have NO BRANCH OF OUR SHOP either in Bombay or elsewhere, and our Customers and Public at large are requested not to be led away by any such misrepresentations, but to continue their kind Patronage to the Undersigned.

Please note we supply a printed "CASH MEMO." in our name for goods sold for Cash, and in sending for Goods with a servant it is desirable that he should be instructed to get such Memo. from us, so that there would be no doubt left for the purchase made from us.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, OPPOSITE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

- INVALID'S PORT.
- OLD CRUSTED PORT.
- LA-TORRE SHERRY.
- AMONTILLADO A. 1
- DINNER SHERRY.
- BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
- CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
- OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
- RARE OLD COGNAC.
- SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
- "PALL MALL" WHISKY.
- NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
- BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
- LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
- ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1893, at 4-45 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the period from 1st July, 1892 to 30th June, 1893.

(2). To appoint the Committee for the year 1893-94; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVAL OF
HIGH CLASS

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,

Made expressly to my Order of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood and of Extra Superior Finish.

CONSISTING OF
LIBRARY AND OFFICE CHAIRS,
DINING AND DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS,
ROCKING AND FOLDING CHAIRS,
GARDEN AND BEDROOM CHAIRS.
NURSERY AND NURSING CHAIRS,
PIANO AND OFFICE STOOLS,
MUSIC AND HALL STANDS,
DRAWING ROOM AND PIER TABLES,
TOURIST AND DECK CHAIRS,
CHILDREN'S DINING TABLES AND CHAIRS,
SETTEES, COUCHES, SOFAS,
TEAPOYS, WASHHAND TABLES,
FOOTSTOOLS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL
FOLDING FURNITURE:
CARD OR OCCASIONAL TABLE,
ARM AND ARMLESS CHAIRS.

GALVANIZED IRON
BATH TUBS,
Hooped and Strapped with Swivel Handles for District Use.
Strong and Serviceable.

Special Illustrated Price List forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS GRINDLAY & Co.

SUMATRA
CIGARS.
STANLEY'S

THE VERY BEST CIGARS,
MADE IN INDIA.

They are made in Two Sizes.

		Rs.	as.
STANLEY'S No. 1...	Per 100	4	0
Do. „ 2...	„	3	8

These Cigars, which are now so Popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigul, and are a Combination of best

DINDIGUL and SUMATRA
TOBACCO.

They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to Beginners and delicate Smokers.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.—Ladies' Lace, Evening Costumes. Former prices Rs. 29-8 to 45 each; Sale price Rs. 10.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 40 and 46.—MARCKS & Co, Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete, Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

GREAT SALE of REMNANTS this Week at LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, 47, Esplanade.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE best way in which a charitably-inclined person can use his money is to purchase wholesale MOTIWALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS, which is a sure remedy for Cholera, and send the same to the place where Cholera may be raging. Apply for terms and Certificates of Cures to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

1,000 YARDS FANCY SATEENS, ZEPHYRS and other Cotton Dress Materials, at Half-price, at LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY'S CLEARANCE SALE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have lived at the Alexandra Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, for some days, during which time I found everything very satisfactory. The food good and well cooked, attendance good, and servants respectful. The room well ventilated, and the management at all times willing to meet the wishes of boarders.—MARK CARROL, Bengal.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINE AIRY ROOM, suitable for Two Gentlemen. Situate in Fort, with First Class Table, Rs. 90 each. Apply "No. 20," care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

WHY not Buy all your Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, Aerated Waters, Patent Medicines, &c., from PEARSES at Rates quite as Cheap, nay Cheaper than Market Prices?—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M.," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honry. Secretary.

Bombay, 29th July 1893.

FRAMJI COWASJI,

ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 2-50 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligibble for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-50 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election,
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs. Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,
At Rs. **120-0-0** per dozen Quarts.

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(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO
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(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
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WANTED.

WANTED, a MILL MANAGER, for the Koilpatti Spinning Co., Ld. Salary Rs. 300 to 400 according to qualifications and Free Quarters.

Apply with copies of Testimonials or references to the Undersigned.

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CANI AND BROS.,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0," Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.

Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level .... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 .... „ 70 „

For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
PLANTS AT POONA,
On the 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, and 21ST AUGUST, 1893,
At 8 A. M., Each Day
(Sunday excepted).

THE attention of the Flo'rist is invited to the Sale of the Valuable and Finest Garden in Poona, the property of the late K. M. HEERAMANECK, Esq., comprising a large and splendid Collection of well-grown Standard Roses, Foliage, and Ornamental Plants, also Choice and rare varieties of Ferns, Palms, Orchids, Geraniums, Colens and numerous other rare Plants.

The Garden is well known to need any further particulars.

ORDER OF THE SALE:—
1st Day, THURSDAY.—Roses.
2nd Day, FRIDAY.—Crotons and Ornamental Plants.
3rd Day, SATURDAY.—Fernery.
4th Day, MONDAY.—Geraniums and Foliage Plants.

MORGAN and BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

THE
EDISON PHONOGRAPH

IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

Fourteen people can listen to the Phonograph at once through the Tubes, or thousands by means of the Funnel.

Price of Complete Outfit, packed with Batteries, 100 Guineas.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH Co.,
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
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Twelve Months................................ Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
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Head Office.............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3½	per Cent. per Annum	for	3 Months.
4	„	„	6 „
4½	„	„	8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. ROTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

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Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
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£1,936,495.

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.

Post-Graduates' Lecture, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, 5 p.m.

Meetings of the Empress, Leopold, Imperial, James Greaves, Connaught, and Howard and Bullough Cotton Mills, 1, Forbes Street, 2-30 to 4-10 p. m.

Vessel Arrived.—The Java (s) arrived yesterday from Karachi.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Baria (s), for Madras and Calcutta; Ethelaida (s), Marseilles; and Etona (s), Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Baria and Ethelaida left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Formosa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

Association Football.—The Rovers will play a practice game on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30. All Civilian Association football players are invited.

Cercle Litteraire Bibliothique Dinshaw Petit.—The Rev. Father Wallrath, S.J., will deliver a lecture in French on "Canada," at the rooms of the Cercle, this evening, at 5-45, when members are requested to be present with their friends.

Cricket at Bandora Hill.—On Sunday last, a cricket match was played at the Land's End, Bandora Hill, between the members of the Prince of Wales C. Club and the Juvenile C. Club, the latter having won the toss, elected to bat. The Prince of Wales C. Club defeated the Juvenile C. Club by four runs and four wickets.

A Parsi Lad drowned in the Sea.—Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, the dead body of a Parsee lad, named Jehangir Lojabhoy Cursetji Ponchkhanawalla, aged fifteen years, was found floating in the sea near the Stone Bunder. It seems that the deceased had gone into the water to bathe with two or three Parsee lads at four o'clock. An inquest will be held this morning.

Carriage Accidents in Hyderabad.—A few days ago as Mr. W. C. Ulett, the Superintendent of H. H. the Nizam's stables, was driving six greys in a mail coach through the city, he had the misfortune to encounter three water-carts at the large tank, near the Char Minar, situated in the centre of the road. Tooling his team as skilfully as he could he endeavoured to escape by the other side of the road when he came into collision with another water-cart, which had no business whatever in the position it was. Mr. Ulett was hurled from his box amongst his plunging horses and shattered vehicle, and was subsequently picked up a mass of cuts and bruises. Mr. Edgelow, the solicitor, who was driving with Mr. Ulett, seeing what was inevitable, jumped clean into the roadway, and happily escaped without any serious injury or nothing worse than a good shaking. The bystanders rendered every assistance possible as Mr. Ulett is well known and much respected in Hyderabad. Owing to a most serious sprain to his ankle it is feared Mr. Ulett will be some time before he recovers. It is astonishing how such an accident could occur as the unfortunate gentleman has driven horses through the crowded streets of this crowded city for seventeen years with an unbroken record of never having had an accident before. Strange to say two accidents occurred the same day, one only ten minutes previously, in which a brougham belonging to Mr. Bitherlal Omra, which was being driven through the city, collided with a reckla and came to grief, injuring the occupants of the carriage severely. In the other case, Mr. Thelenberg, the well-known manager of Badham, Pile and Co., Secunderabad, was pitched out of a tonga, but in this instance, although Mr. Thelenberg is by no means a light-weight, he escaped without any serious injury.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplde. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered ...	67	04	55	94	54	71	53	13
Tuesday, August 15th ...	0	30	0	19	0	22	0	25
Total ..	67	34	56	13	54	93	53	38
Total fall to August 15th, 1892 ...	68	96	48	91	47	69	47	48
Total fall to August 15th, 1891 ...	68	32	52	64	55	41	49	45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·620	W S W	4	96·0	78·1	63	..	21·76	+4·12
Agra	29·679	S W	8	92·5	76·4	71	..	17·19	−1·02
Cawnpore	29·679	W S W	10	91·5	77·5	83	...	34·18	...
Allahabad	29·661	W S W	11	91·4	77·2	74	...	28·91	+8·16
Jhansi	29·708	S S W	5	92·5	74·7	67	0·05	18·30	−6·89
Jacobabad	29·618	S E	5	105·4	76·7	76	...	1·53	−1·05
Karachi	29·699	W S W	20	89·7	77·8	82	...	7·26	+2·40
Jeypore	29·736	S W	6	92·1	70·0	71	...	17·64	+1·84
Ajmere	29·773	W	13	86·4	73·1	77	...	16·08	+1·93
Deesa	29·765	S W	11	90·7	71·3	78	...	23·78	+7·07
Ahmedabad	29·798	var'ble	2	91·2	76·0	78	...	30·20	...
Bhuj	29·796	S W	16	91·5	74·4	72	..	11·16	+0·10
Rajkot	29·800	W	12	94·9	70·8	70	...	20·17	−1·41
Veraval	29·826	Calm	8	84·5	78·8	89	0·02	10·60	...
Neemuch	29·815	W	14	83·8	69·6	83	...	22·42	+3·86
Indore	29·825	W	5	84·5	67·6	85	..	20·92	+0·19
Saugor	29·769	W S W	6	84·8	68·2	88	...	37·40	+9·21
Jubbulpore	29·788	S W	3	85·9	70·6	79	..	47·83	+8·76
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Khandwa	29·821	W N W	8	87·2	72·2	75	...	13·21	−5·48
Raipur	29·765	W N W	6	88·8	73·6	81	...	25·09	−9·38
Nagpur	29·783	W N W	7	90·8	73·4	67	...	22·29	−7·41
Amraoti	29·828	W S W	3	86·1	69·8	77	...	16·42	−4·79
Akola	29·838	W N W	9	90·5	71·7	73	...	10·78	−9·61
Surat	29·805	S W	F	89·1	76·0	84	...	34·45	+5·28
Malegaon	29·872	Calm	7	89·9	68·2	73	..	7·14	−4·68
Bombay	29·867	W S W	9	86·1	77·1	84	0·25	46·92	−8·24
Poona	29·904	W N W	7	84·0	66·4	81	...	19·96	+6·85
Aurangabad	29·883	W N W	6	90·8	66·7	74	...	12·39	...
Sholapur	29·888	N W	9	93·2	68·0	74	...	10·29	−3·92
Ratnagiri	29·879	S W	5	85·4	76·4	81	0·07	65·58	−11·57
Belgaum	29·904	W N W	1	77·8	64·4	87	..	22·92	−5·55
Goa	29·898	Calm	10	86·1	76·4	91	0·14	57·92	...
Karwar	29·904	W	2	84·2	76·6	86	0·13	66·55	−22·47
Mangalore	29·934	Calm	2	85·3	75·4	87	...	71·76	−11·79
Calicut	29·918	Calm	7	84·8	75·0	92	0·12	61·49	−11·09
Cochin	29·927	W N W	M	86·3	75·6	87	0·06	43·58	−16·05
Bangalore	29·924	W S W	9	85·2	67·9	74	..	13·53	+3·15
Secunderabad	29·840	N W	7	88·7	72·8	63	...	20·26	+5·13
Masuliptm.	29·788	W S W	6	97·7	79·0	86	..	15·30	+1·19
Bellary	29·893	N W	11	93·0	71·9	66	...	8·36	+3·53
Cuddapah	29·884	W S W	...	93·1	79·9	67	...	22·28	+12·74
Madras	29·828	S W	10	94·7	77·6	81	0·05	7·91	−0·99
Coimbatore	29·887	S	2	90·3	72·3	90	0·08	3·08	−0·60
Trichinopoly	29·857	W S W	5	97·6	77·7	71	...	4·90	+0·33
Negapatam	29·848	S S W	5	94·5	78·8	75	...	10·33	+4·69
Colombo	29·948	S W	9	85·0	78·0	69	0·02	13·80	−3·36

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·17 (63·67); G. T. H.=0·19 (50·38); St. G. H.=0·22 (51·64); C. P.=0·25 (46·92).

Summary.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the north. Gradients are slight. There is not much change in the winds, and the force has been moderate to fresh at Ajmere, Bhuj, Rajkot and Neemuch. This morning the wind, velocity was 22 miles an hour at Ajmere, 20 at Bhuj 16 at Secunderabad, and 14 at Neemuch, Allahabad and Khundwa. The maximum temperature is 5° to 6° in excess of the average at Sholapur and Masulipatam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the average everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in several places. Light local scattered showers are reported from Jhansi, Veraval, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is half its average strength, and conditions are somewhat more favourable for rain, but only scattered local showers are likely at present. The isobars show the probability of a low pressure area or depression to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' Meeting held on Tuesday last:—

1. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st August 1893, suggesting that some portion of the cost of conveying the spoil from the Dock channels to reclaim land at Tank Bunder, should be credited to Victoria Dock Capital Account, "Blasting channels," and debeted to Tank Bunder at one rupee and three annas (Re. 1-3-0) per brass, as was charged for the spoil from the Merewether Dry Dock, and stating that the amount to be thus adjusted would be Rs. 9,500 for 8,000 brass. Resolution Approved.

Read letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, dated 26th July 1893, forwarding the following extract from the proceedings of the quarterly meeting of the Coloba Board of Health, and requesting that it may be placed before the Trustees with a view to their taking such steps as they consider necessary for the prevention of the nuisance complained of:—"Lieut-Colnel F. Ryley brings to notice that the foreshore from the Infantry Married Quarters to the Colaba Depot on the western or Back Bay side of Colaba is practically a latrine, and that there is no attempt on the part of the Police to prevent this nuisance. The Board decide to bring this to the notice of the General Officer Commanding, with a view to the necessary steps being taken to obviate this nuisance."

Resolution.—The Assistant Adjutant General should be informed that the Trustees are not responsible for the nuisance complained of, and that they would suggest his bringing the matter to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner.

Read Government Resolution, General Department, No, 2680, dated 2nd August 1893, stating, with reference to the Trustees' request, that Government should take action to stop the discharge of sewage into the harbour through the drain now used for that purpose at Colaba, that, as the Colaba sewerage works are to be commenced almost immediately, Government do no consider it necessary to take any action in the matter of the drain in question.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted papers regarding the proposed transfer to the G. I. P. Railway Company of land belonging to the Trustees on Elphinstone Estate, required for the extension southwards of the Railway Company's goods yard. Submitted copies of notes by the Chairman and Mr. J. M. Campbell as to the terms of an exchange of the firewood siding land for the premises at Clerk Bunder, now used for the accomodation of some part of the coal trade. The papers had been circulated to the Trustees. Read minutes by the Trustees.

Resolution—Consideration postponed till December.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st August 1893, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs.7,400 for repairing, as stated below, crane barges Nos. 28, 39, 42 and 45, which have been in use on the work of blasting the Dock channels during the last seven years, and require to be put into a thoroughly serviceable state, and stating that these extensive repairs having been necessitated by the hard usage the barges received on the channels, the cost should be charged to that work. Barges Nos. 28 and 39.—Several plates and frames and the whole lining to be renewed, estimated to cost Rs. 2,200 each Rs. 4,400, barges Nos. 42 and 45.—Require repairs to the extent of Rs. 1,500 each Rs, 3,000.—Total Rs. 7,400.

Resolution.—Sanction is given to barges Nos. 28, 39, 42 and 45 being repaired at a total estimated cost of Rs. 7,400 charged to the Victoria Dock Loan.

The following papers were Laid on the Table:—

Government Resolution, Marine, Department, No. 196, dated 28th July 1893, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal to remit Rs. 53-15-7 from the charges levied on a portion of the cargo landed from the S. S. "Horsley Tower" and shipped per S. S. "Hannah M. Bell."

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th July 1893, reporting that he has engaged Jainoodin Ismael from 1st August 1893, as Syrang, for inspecting the lights of country crafts, and instructing their tindals in the use of lights.

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank:—

Current Financial Year, 1893-94.

Bunders and Land.	Month of July. Rs.	a.	p.	Four Months from 1st April. Rs.	a.	p.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunner	6,755	10	2	62,670	12	5
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	11,361	15	9	56,791	1	3
Elphinstone Estate	66,441	6	11	284,454	8	0
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	16,505	1	5	89,599	13	0
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	1,283	3	11	10,195	7	6
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,892	5	7	19,100	7	5
Warehouses	15,972	5	7	58,024	15	11
Total	1,24,212	1	4	5,80,837	1	6
Wet Docks	1,43,116	12	10	8,77,895	5	8
Dry Dock	3,789	1	1	22,858	10	2
Port Dues, &c.	7,794	3	3	50,247	12	6
Gross Total	2,78,912	2	6	15,31,838	13	10
Budget Estimate	Rs. 42,88,300					

Last Financial Year, 1892-93.

Bunders and Land.	Month of July. Rs.	a.	p.	Four Months from 1st April. Rs.	a.	p.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	10,010	11	7	67,862	5	5
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	11,299	2	9	55,868	11	5
Elphinstone Estate	67,219	8	11	2,84,759	1	6
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	13,150	6	0	92,173	9	11
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	1,644	3	6	10,634	5	7
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,311	13	3	17,717	10	4
Warehouses	16,282	11	2	69,160	3	6
Total	1,24,918	9	2	5,97,575	15	8
Wet Docks	1,40,951	15	5	8,14,963	3	10
Dry Dock	2,913	4	6	28,524	14	4
Port Dues, &c.	6,967	8	3	49,429	10	6
Gross Total	2,75,751	5	4	14,90,493	12	4
Budget Estimate	Rs. 44,28,378					

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 4th Aug. 1893.	For week ending 4th Aug. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	19
" " out of "	16	10
" transported	9	8
" attended to	2	1
" warped	1	...

Statement of vessels using the Trustees Docks:—

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	7	12
" left	10	5
" remaining in dock	10	14
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	7
" left	3	3
" remaining in dock	12	14

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 5th Aug., 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
German Man-of-War "Seeadler"	1,024	2 days.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.) Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 29, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	84	2	158
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	3,64,000	5,50,000	13,000	9,27,000
Total for 4 weeks	4,84,000	6,90,000	17,000	11,91,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	98,823	1,91,485	3,787	2,94,095
Per mile of Ry do.	59	115	2	176
Total to corresponding date do.	4,23,803	9,58,752	23,824	14,06,379

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 30,095
Do. to Date 2,15,379

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	24	12	...	36
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	1,750	730	30	2,510
Total for 4 weeks	2,350	1,030	40	3,420
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It has been decided to lengthen the line of railway from Metapolium to Coonoor by four miles, in order that the gradient may be made easier. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Nilgiri Railway is now busy preparing a revised estimate of the line.

Two companies of Sappers and Miners are to be employed with some additional Pioneers on the Khagan-Chilas road, in order that the 23rd Pioneers may reach Chilas as soon as possible. After the Pioneers arrive, they will be employed in fort construction, and will then go on to Bhunji to build huts for themselves. The early opening of connection with Chilas by the Babusar route is desirable, in order that supplies may be sent on as soon as possible.

Color Havildar Heera Singh, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, has been dismissed the service for showing gross cowardice at Mir Ali Kel, on the 2nd May last, when the camp of the detachment of his regiment was fired into by Waziris.

The Death is announced of Mr. Clarence Canning Hearsey, Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, and Port Officer of Masulipatam. Mr. Hearsey was the sixth son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J.B. Hearsey, and was born at Barrackpore in 1857. Lord and Lady Canning were the sponsors at the christening ceremony. Lieutenant Hearsey was for many years in the Indian Marine, but threw up his appointment, and after an interval of a decade, he again entered Government service in April last and was posted to Masulipatam as Port Officer.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 5th August, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,696, and for goods etc., Rs. 1,21,574 other earnings (estimated) nil, making altogether Rs. 1,93,270, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 230-4-10. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,60,170-4-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 190-10-10.

The Jain population has rapidly increased in the Lower Provinces during the last ten years. In 1881 their number was 1,600, but in 1891 they numbered 7,200.

Since the appointment of an experienced European detective within the precincts of the Calcutta Police Courts in addition to two skilful Indian officers, the touting nuisance says a local paper has entirely ceased. It is noticeable that there has been a sensible reduction in the number of trumpery applications for summonses for petty assaults and alleged nuisance, which caused so much needless trouble to the presiding Magistrates.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 5th August was 244, against 264, and 220 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 55. There were 31 deaths from cholera, against 18 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 26. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 77 and 35, respectively, against 95 and 47 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·2 per mille per annum, against 20·4, the mean of the last five years. The total number of deaths in the suburbs registered during the week ending 5th August was 174, against 146 and 133 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 69. There were twelve deaths from cholera, against 3 and 2 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past four years by 6. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus, against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 42, respectively, against 54 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 42·2 per mille per annum, against 26·9, the mean of the last four years. The general death-rate of the combined area is qual to 32·0.

One of the Chetty residents of Pondicherry, recently addressed the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, requesting to be informed whether a license or permit from the Magistrate of South Arcot is necessary to cover the transport pass issued by the French Government for conveying sulphur from one taluk to another taluk of the same French Settlements in India, crossing the Land Custom Houses on the British frontier in the interval. In reply, the Government informed him that both an import and export license will be necessary in the case stated—an import license from the District Magistrate of South Arcot under Rule 6 (*c*) of the Arms Act rules, to cover conveyance of the consignment into British territory, and an export license from the Chief Secretary to Government, for its reconveyance into French territory.

It is under contemplation to establish a Veterinary class for the instruction of officers and men in view to their being fairly competent to discharge their duties, part of which in most instances consists in horse and stable management. The local Government has been requested to furnish, as early as practicable, proposals for the formation of a class at a convenient station in this presidency on the most suitable lines, bearing in mind that the total annual expenditure on account of the arrangements should not exceed Rs. 6,500. It is believed that the class will be formed on lines somewhat similar to those on which the Lahore Veterinary College is working, the candidates to be allowed series of lectures in Anatomy, Materia Medica (Veterinary), Chemistry, Clinical practice, Forge work and Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. They will have to furnish certificates of physical fitness on being admitted, they must have good sight, be able to handle a horse and evince some aptitude for the treatment and the examination of horse and cattle. So far, so good! But we are curious to know where the classes will be held and who will be chosen to take charge of them. In regard to Veterinary matters the ways of the Madras authorities are peculiar.

There has been a little warm discussion with regard to the disposal of boxes in the Simla theatre, and the matter has been settled much to the pecuniary advantage of the Dramatic Society. Members of the Society will have the prior claim to boxes, but boxes will be put up to auction for the season, so that there may be no suspicion of partiality. Moreover, the membership will be increased by only charging a modest fee for admission to anyone on the Government House list, and in this way a fair sum will also be realised, while competition for boxes will be made more brisk.

The Lieutenant-Governor returned to Belvedere on Tuesday, after having had rather an eventful time among the zemindars. His Honor did all that diplomacy could to sugar the pill he had taken down with him, and some of the zemindars appear to have been bewitched for a time, but now that they think there is still a chance of getting better terms by backing up the agitation in England, they are reflecting.

The Inspector-General's revised proposals for the organisation of a separate Railway Police for this Presidency have received the approval of the Madras Government, and have been forwarded to the Government of India with a view to the sanction of the Secretary of State to the measure being obtained. The staff, as now finally proposed, is to consist of a supervising staff of three Superintendents and nine Inspectors, a detective establishment, to travel on the line of sixteen head constables and hundred and two constables; a stationary establishment to do duty at railway stations, of forty-eight head constables and five hundred and twenty-eight constables and an office establishment of eight head constables and three constables. A reserve has also stables been provided of four head constables and forty-four constables to meet casualities. The full staff will thus consist of three Superintendents, nine Inspectors, seventy-six head constables and six hundred and seventy-seven constables. One Superintendent will be posted to the Madras Railway, one to the South Indian Railway, and the remaining Superintendents to the other railways.

It will be remembered that last year (says an Odessa correspondent) some diplomatic correspondence took place between the Russian and Ottoman authorities owing to the manner of the latter's high-handed detention of one or two of the Volunteer Fleet steamers returning from Vladivostock with time-served troops and general cargo. The Volunteer Fleet steamers Saratoff and Moskoa were the first arrivals at Odessa this season from the Far East, and their commanders report that not even the ordinary formalities were imposed this time by the Turkish Customs officials at the Dardanelles, the ships being politely accorded an absolutely free passage. The Russian journals draw attention to this fact as proving at once Russia's predominant influence with the Porte, and the latter's fear of ruffling Russian susceptibilities.

Oddly enough (says the *Daily News*, adverting to the crisis in Siam), the Siamese Commodore's name is more French than the French Admiral's. It is Armand Duplessis de Richelieu—the same as that of the great Cardinal, who also by a strange coincidence was himself an Admiral at the siege of La Rochelle. The only known representative of the Cardinal's family is the Duchess of Monaco, who does not recognise the Siamese Admiral as related to her. The Admiral believes himself to be a descendant of a Richelieu who emigrated after the edict of Nantes. He is described as being fair, with reddish hair, and of a distinctly German type of face, and he speaks French, German, and English. Twenty years ago he appeared in Siam, and got into Government employment as master of a small cutter. Since then his rise has been rapid, and he has the reputation of being an excellent seaman. He has been a Minister.

The gubernatorial journal of the Terek district of the Caucasus contains an official notice from the Governor, in which his Excellency expresses his intention of putting a stop to the vandalism of tourists in general, and of English travellers in particular, who, through the venality of the natives, are given to rifling the Kurgans of the weapons and other antique treasures of the ancient inhabitants of that region, and carrying them off as curiosities. The Terek is rich in such interesting relics, but they are not in future to be appropriated by every foreign tourist roaming through the Caucasus. The Governor has established a museum for the reception of such antiques, and the natives are bound under certain pains and penalties to render up all treasure trove of the ancients to the authorities.

The determination of the United States Pension Bureau to scrutinise the list of pensioners under the Dependent Pension Act of 1890, and to erase from it all names not lawfully there, is described by the New York *Nation* as simply an attempt to enforce the law. Uder the terms of the Act itself it is the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations for establishing "due proof" of the fact that applicants are "suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labour." Secretary Smith has become satisfied that, in the case of about 1000 names on the list, such due proof has not been had, and his order is that no pension shall be paid to these persons until they prove their right to one under the terms of the law.

The study of the cerebrum by neurologists tends to show that consciousness, with which this part of the brain is closely related, has only appeared in the world at a comparatively late stage of the evolution of psychical functions. Ruckhard has shown that the roof of the cerebrum is wanting in fishes, and the whole cerebrum has been removed from a fish without making any noticeable difference in its habits and activity, except in those functions connected with the sense of smell, which is intimately associated with the cerebrum. More recently the entire cerebrum on both sides was removed from the brain of a dog, which afterwards lived eighteen months with unimpaired locomotion and general sensation, except in the case of smell. The dog was imbecile, of course, but it retained the nervous mechanism for nearly all the bodily functions. As Dr. Edinger has pointed out, such experiments indicate that the organs and processes of consciousness are merely superposed on the substructure of the instinctive processes. In man, who relies more on reflection and the higher function of the mind, the primitive independence of the lower centres of the brain is retained for a relatively short period during childhood. Such a view of the matter certainly tends to place man on a very different footing in creation from those "dragons of the prime who tare each other in their slime." It looks as if science, when all is said, will ultimately justify the intuitive conception which man had formed of himself and his place in nature.

The 500th anniversary of Winchester College was celebrated on July 25, with much ceremonial. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught were met at the station by the Lord-Lieutenant and the High Sheriff, and escorted by troops to the Guildhall, where the Prince of Wales was presented with an address. There was a long procession of ecclesiastical dignitaries and past and present members of the college to the Cathedral, where a service of praise was held, an address being delivered by the Archbishop. When the Prince of Wales drove to the college, troops lined the streets, which were gaily decorated. At the college, the Prince was received with loud cheers by a vast concourse of old Wykehamists and others. The head boy advanced up the Chamber court, and recited in Latin an address, in which his Royal Highness was welcomed to the ancient seat of learning. The Prince, in reply, congratulated them upon the present prosperity and usefulness of this the most ancient of our public schools, a prosperity and usefulness which had been greater during the last half-century than at any former time. The Prince lunched in the college, and afterwards inspected the school Rifle Corps. After luncheon the Prince visited the school, accompanied by the warden of the college, and followed by a procession of ecclesiastical dignitaries and others. His Royal Highness was very enthusiastically received by the students in the presence of a large company. He then presented the Queen's Gold Medals to C. W. Turner for a Latin essay, and to R. A. Johnson for English verse. Silver medals were presented to C. Austin and A. W. Fisher for Latin and English speeches.

A Jassy correspondent of the *Standard* sends an account, prepared from the observations of an eye-witness, of the military preparations which Russia feels called upon to make along her western and south-western frontier. Here are some striking extracts from the telegram:—In the Russian districts facing the Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina, large buildings, which are used as barracks, as well as immense granaries, have lately been constructed, and are to be met with along the whole line of the frontier. I never entered a village during the whole three months I was travelling in this district, without finding soldiers quartered therein; in fact, the whole country has the appearance of a vast military camp. Two more branch lines have been constructed, connecting. The frontier guard, has been doubled and fully equipped on a war footing, and it now forms a permanent advance guard, ready to march a few hours after a declaration of war. Along the Roumanian frontier, the Russian towns of Vilkovo, Kilia, Tutchkoff, and Jalpuch, situated at the mouth of the Danube, have received reinforcements of troops. At Reni, at the mouth of the Pruth, the Russian Governments has established a dockyard, ostensibly conducted by the Russian Black Sea and Danube Shipping Company. Most of the pontoons designed for future use on the Danube or the Bosphorus, are constructed here, and then sent up to the different stations of this pseudo-trading company at Galatz, Braila, Radnevaz, Rustchuk, Sistove, Corabia, Turn, Severin &c. About 8,000 troops are now stationed on the outskirts of Reni. Several forts, as well as five large barracks have been built during the past eighteen months, and the troops have been reinforced by five infantry regiments. On the Austro-Hungarian frontier, Russia has increased her army during the last three years by sixty-five battalions of infantry, fifty-seven squadrons of cavalry, and twenty-three batteries of artillery. This does not include the additional troops which have been sent to reinforce the already large army quartered in Russian Poland. The same kind of thing, in a greater or lesser degree, is going on in Prussia, Austria-Hungary and Roumania.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Etona, 1,613 tons, Captain W. J. Enright, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The s.s. Ethelaida, 1705 tons, Captian C. Kirby, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The s.s. Baria, 1,983 tons, Captain J. Ostermann, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S NCo's s.s. Java, 919 tons, Captain F. N Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 12th August, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The B I S N Cos s.s. Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J. Robertson, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. L. K. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs Fratel and infant, as cabin passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following telegram from the Port Officer, Karachi, dated 6th instant, in published for general information:—"Please notify red light end of Manora breakwater carried away. Will intimate when replaced."

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Java s	Frohawk	Karachi, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Baria s	Ostermann	Madras, & Calcutta.
	Ethelaida s	Kirby	Marseilles.
	Etona s	Enright	Karachi.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Robertson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, for Marseiles, Liverpool &c.
" Rufford Hall, for Liverpool, via Karachi.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
June.					
22	Mayo R I M ss	Fenny	Somali coast		
July.					
16	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Cruise		
28	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	8	Bombay
	Etolia	Jones	Barry		
30	Gertor	Holman	Cardiff	7	Kurrachee
31	Sydney	Delacroix	China	1	Marseilles
Aug.					
1	Hydaspes	Gordon	London		Bombay
	Singapore	Canepa	Genoa	2	Bombay
	R Rubattino	Merello	Bombay		Genoa
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Armenia	Scearf	Pondicherry		Marseilles
2	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	3	Mussowa
	Sultan	Reffn	Bussorah	2	London
	Meyun	Gibb	Somali coast	4	Somali coast
	San Ignacio de Loyola	Marroig	Liverpool	3	Manilla
	Sheik Berkhud	Baker	Perim	4	Suez
3	Marquis Bacquehem	Valluschnig	Trieste		Bombay
	Melbourne	Schmity	Marseilles	3	China
	Culgoa	Pankhurst	Sydney		London
4	Carthage	DeHorne	Bombay	4	London
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	5	Jeddah
	Rewa	Loutitt	Calcutta	4	London
	Santo Domingo	Moreno	Manilla		Liverpool
	Rauenthaler	Frerichs	Calcutta		Hamburg
5	Congo	Rogers	Bombay	5	Hull
	Pondo	Hall	Kurrachee	6	Hull
6	Inchisla	Hallwell	Kurrachee	7	Hamburg
7	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		

Aden, 7th August, 1893.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 15.

From Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—240 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 7 crates earthenware, Jaffer Runmull; 6 cases eathenware, Jaffer Veerjee; 11 crates earthenware, C Nani....

From London.

Etona s—8 cases medicine, S Pestonjee; 2 cases ink, M A Essabhoy and Co; 3 cases stationery, J Bejonjee, Kurranee and Co; 100 cases cases candles, L A S Dawood; 4 cases soap, and 20 cases oilmanstores, &c, S Hibtoola; 3 cases stationery, N Chandabhoy.

Leander s—3 cases chemicals, K Nathoo and Co.

Rufford Hall s—5 cases printing papers, John Dickinson and Co.

Formosa s—35 cases port wine, P C Shroff and Sons; 11 cases claret, &c. Cutler, Palmer and Co; 5 cases printed books, &c., B X Furtado and Bro; 2 cases type writers, Scott, Newton and Co; 12 cases tobacco, B Nazerally; 12 cases tobacco, C Jalalbhoy and Co; 6 cases tobacco, E Russooljee.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—19 cases glassware Jaffer Runmull; 5 cases matches, A Shaikadum.

From Marseilles

Singapore s—4 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

From Antwerp.

Rheinfels s—8 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 5 cases paper, S A S Dawood.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—4 cases exercise books, Haji Sulleman Habib.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 15.

For Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For Hamburg.

Arapahoe s—4,018 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,749½ cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

For Antwerp.

Idar s—3,999 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Genoa.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000½ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,001 cwts linseed and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Barcelona.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kerbella s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna and Co.

For Hongkong.

Marcq Bacquehem s—72 cwts sharkfins, D Dossa; 175 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 13.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo I M S, from leave, from Poona.

Horrocks, Capt, Bengal, R D Fuslrs, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 10.

Capper, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from England.

August 13.

Horrocks, Capt, Bo, R D Fuslrs, to join, to Quetta.

August 11.

Light, Capt, Bo, 17th Infy, on duty, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th August.

1. Captain Place's Detachment will furnish a Guard of 25 men under an Officer to mount at Head-Quarters at 10 a.m. to-day, the 16th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Friday, 18th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 18th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The following drills will take place next week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 22nd instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Friday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 22nd instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

Friday, 25th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

3. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 19th inst. Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

4. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 14th instant and posted to No. 2 Company.

No. 147 Gunner J. B. Parker.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* August 12.)

Medical.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers, IMS (Benl), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh by the Notifications in the Home Department marginally noted, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government: Surgeon Captain G H Baker Surgeon Captain A E Roberts, MB.

Police.

Home Dept Notification placing the services of Lieut C V Mainwaring, 14th Madras Infy, at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment as an Assist Commdt in the Burma Military Police, is hereby cancelled.

Ecclesiastical.

The Reverned Robert Mansel Kirwan has been appointed to be a Chaplain, on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy. The services of Mr Kirwan are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

Education.

The services of Mr A M Nash, Benl Educational Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The services of Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, CS, who was on special duty under the Govt of India are replaced at the disyosal of the Govt of Bombay.

Meteorology.

Mr J H Gilliland, professor, Presy College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Second Assist to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, vice Mr C Little, offg as Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Foreign Department.

Lieut W D Daunt, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer 1st Regt, Centl India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assist at Goona, vice Captain F C Grant.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Julius Franz Friedrich Wilhelm Possmann, Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the local limits of the telegraph stations of Jask and Charbar and along the alignment of telegraph betwen these two places, being within the local limits of the said Coast and Islands, an under section 22 of the said Code of Criminal Procedure to appoint him to be a Justice of the Peace within the above local limits.

Capt K E Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Comdr, 2nd Regt, Cen India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assist at Goona, vice Lieut W D Daunt.

Military Department.

Lieut H de B Codrington, Indian Staff Corps, 31st Benl Iny, to be Dey Assist Commy Genl, 2nd Class, on probation.

Hyderabad Contingent.

6th Infantry.

Cap D W Purdon, Wing commdr, to be second in command, vice Cap A Adye, appointed Commt, 4th Iny, Hyderabad Contingent.

Medical Department.

Brigde Surg Lieut Col J C G Carmichael, M D, Indian Medical Service, Benl establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surg Col, whilst offig as Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Narbudda districts, during the absence on leave of Surg Col E O Tandy.

The undermentioned Surg Lieuts, appointed to the Benl establishment reported their arrival at Carachi and Bombay respectively: Edward Victor Hugo, Paxton St Clair More.

Staff Corps.

Lieut Kenneth Scongall Cassels, Hampshire Regt, Wing officer, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Theodore Charles Browning, Royal Munster Fusilers, Wing officer, 23rd Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Browning will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India: Lieut Montague Leyland Hornby, East Lanchire Regt, officiating Wing officer, 12th, Bombay Infy, Second Lieut Charles Godfrey, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiafing Wing officer, 7th Bombay Infy.

Second Lieut Godfrey will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Second Liet Arthur Basil Tillard, Hampshire Regt, offg Wing officer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, having completed eighteen months' probationery service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Tillard will rank as Lieut in Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Furlough and Leave.

SurgCol E O Tandy, Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Narbudda dists, is granted leave out of India, m c for six months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India. Lieut C H Peterson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing officer, 33rd B Infy, m c.

Major J C Tyler, Royal Engrs, attached to the Military Works Dept, is granted leave in India, p a for four months.

Pensions.

Condr C J Clarke, Public Works Depart, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval: Indian Staff Corps Capts to be Majors—Valens Congreve Tonnochy, Malcolm John Meade, John deCourcy Dashwood Meade, Harry Everard Passy, Edward Stewart Masters, Eustace Edward Melville Lawford, Francis William Egerton, Edward Montgomerie Nedam, Brevet Major Stuart Brownlow Beatson, Arthur Macworth Monteith, George Henry Robinson and Arthur Wilbraham Twinning Ratcliffe; Lieut to be Capt—William Frederick Shakespear.

Native Army.

34th Benl Infy—Jemedar Isar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Natha Singh to be Jemedar, vice Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

Volunteer Corps.

Gorakhpur Light Horse—Capt John Joseph Holdsworth to be Comt.

Northern Benl Mounted Rifles—Capt C W Garraway, Royal Irish Regt, to be Adt, vice Cap A E Couper

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—Surg Ma Frederick Robert Swaine, M B, Indian Med Service, to be Surg Lieut

East Indian Ry Volr Rifle Corps—Capt Tomyns Reginald Browne is granted the honorary rank of Major

North Western Railway Voluuteer Rifles—Second Lieut Henry Luckstedt to be Lieut, with effect from the 9th July 1893, vice Marshall, deceased

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt—G C Maconchy resigns his commn

Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps—Surg Lieut Col W F Murray, M B, Indian Med Service, Honorary Surg, resigns his appointment

Military Works Department.

The promotion of Second-Lieut J B MacGeorge, Royal Engrs, to Assist Engr, 2nd grade, tempy, notified is cancelled.

Marine Department.

Lieut C J C Kendall, Royal Indian Marine, Assist Surveyor, 4th Class, Marine Survey of India, to be Assist Surveyor, 3rd class, vice Lieut W B Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine.

Sub-Lieuts A S Balfour and T H H Hand, Royal Indian Marine, to be Assist Surveyors, 4th class, Marine Survey of India.

Public Works Department.

Mr W B Christie, Sup Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank Benl reverted to his substantive rank of Exe Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr W H Johnson, Exe Engr 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Sup Engr during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T E Ivens, or until further orders.

Mr E A Lee, Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar Gondal Junagadh Porbundar Railway, is granted furlough out of India for two years.

Mr G A Anderson, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, sub protem, State Railways, was granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of three months' leave on sick certificate in continuation of the furlough for twelve months.

Telegraphs.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Babu Jagendra Nath Ghose, B A, L L B, to be Professor of Law in the Queen's College, Benares, from 1st July 1893.

Mir Akbhar Husain, Sub Judge, Cownpore, to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad,

Munshi Jwala Prasad, Munsif of the Northern Munsifi, Lucknow, to officiate as Sub Judge, Hardoi during the absence on leave of Munshi Hazari Lal, or until further orders,

Babu Kali Charan Bose to officiate as Munsif of the Northern Munsifi, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Munshi Jwala Prasad, or until further orders.

Saiyid Ali Bahadur, Offg Depy Collr, on setlement work, Partabgarh, to revert to district work and to be posted to the Fyzabad district.

Lala Anant Prasad, Munsif, on return from leave, to the Amroha Munsifi, in the Moradabad Judgeship.

Babu Sameshwar Dass, Offg Depy Collr, on return from leave, to the Kheri district.

Munshi Mahbub Ali, Depy Collr, on return from leave, to the Sitapur district.

Mr H G Warburton, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt, to the Cawnpore district as Jt-Magte.

Rai Indar Narayan, Sub Judge, Merrut (Additional), to Mirzapur.

Maulvi Zain-ul-Abdin, Sub Judge, from Mirzapur to Cawnpore.

Shah Ahmad-ulla, Sub Judge, from Azamgarh to Saharanpur.

Babu Sanwal Singh, Sub Judge, from Saharanpur to Azamgarh.

Babu Badri Nath, Offg Depy Collr, from Kheri to Rae Bareli, as a temporary measure.

Mr H M Bird, Magte and Collr, from Ballia to Cawnpore.

Mr F J Pert, Offg Magte and Collr, from Cawnpore to Ballia.

Munshi Raja Lal, Depy Collr, on being relieved by Munshi Mahbub Ali, from Sitapur to Eath.

Munshi Ali Naki, Offg Depy Collr, on being relieved by Sayid Ewaz Ali, from Ballia to Mirzapur.

Public Works Department.

Rai Chandu Lal Sahib, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, is reduced to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from 1st Aug 1893.

Mr W G Wood, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary, on being relieved of the charge of the Naini Tal district by Mr C H Holme, is attached to the office of the Chief Engr, N-W P and Oudh, P W D Buildings and Roads Branch, on special duty, until further orders.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr T L L Jenkins, Magte and Collr, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr J H Lea, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Narayanganj, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T L L Jenkins or until further orders.

The services of Mr H LeMesurier, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Judl Dept of this Govt.

Mr LeMesurier will, however, act as Magte and Collr of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F W Duke.

Mr A W B Power, Commr of Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr R M Waller, Magte and Collr, Birbhum, is appointed to act as Commr of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on leave, on Mr A W B Power, or until further orders.

Mr F Wilcox, Dist Supdt of Police, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Southen and Eastern Range during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Daly, C I E or entil further orders.

Mr E C Ryland, Offg Dist Supdt of Police Rangpur, on leave is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, 24 Parganas, during the absence on deputations of Mr F Wilcox, or until further orders.

Mr G D Graham, Dist Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate.

Bgde-Surgn-Lt-Col S Coul Mackenzie, Supdt of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital at Sealdah, is allowed furlough in India on medical certificate for one year, from date on which he availed himself of it.

Surgn-Capt J B Gibbons, Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Supdt of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah, during the absence, on furlough, of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col S Coul Mackenzie, or until further orders.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, is granted to Mr H F Mayes, I C S, Assist Commr, Hoshangabad.

The Offg Chief Commr is pleased to invest Mr J May, Extra-Assist Commr, Saugor, and Magte, 2nd class, with power to pass sentence of whipping.

Mr T W Quinn returned from the privilege leave and resumed charge of the office of Civil Surgn, Wardha.

Mr A A P Marriott, Extra Assist Commr, and Mr T W Quinn, respectively made over and resumed executive charge of the Wardha Jail.

On return from the privilege leave granted Mr R H H Thomas, Assist Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, is posted to the Nagpur Dist.

Surgn Lieut Col B Evers, Civil Surgn, Raipur, availed himself, of the three months' privilege leave making over charge of his duties to Surgn Capt R C Macwatt.

Revenue Department.

Privilege leave for three months, is granted to Mr A W Blunt, Offg Depy Convr of Forests, 4th grade, Bilaspur.

Mr H Moore, Depy Convtr of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Bilaspur Forest Division.

Three months' privilege leave, is granted to Mr G F Taylor, Depy Consvr of Forests, with effect from the date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr R C Thompson, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, transferred to the Mandla Forest Division, is temporarily posted to the charge of the Nimar Forest Division.

Mr H Moore, Depy Consvr of Forests, Central Provinces, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, ten days' furlough in extension of the furlough for one year granted him.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, handsome American organ, marble clock, mahogany square pianoforte, windproof lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., the valuable handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, Brussels carpets, Hinks' kerosine lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of MRS. BELLINA REGENSTRIEF.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Purshotum Narayen and Shantaram Purshotum, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of July, 1892, all the undivided moiety or one half share of the said Purshotum Narayen and Shantaram Purshotum, in the undermentioned properties :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1893, at 4 P.M., on the premises.

LOT No 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with chawls and buildings thereon, on the north side of Thakurdwar Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,666 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 1/2, and New No 1441, old survey No 430, and New Survey No 7621, and assessed under Municipal ward Nos 33, 34, 35, 35, 37, (1) 37 (2), 52, 53, 54, and street Nos 72 to 78 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4 A in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the north by the properties of Shamrao Narayen, and Dwarknath Moroba, on the South by the said Thakurdwar Road, on the east partly by the property of Ravagur Coovergur and partly by the property of Narayen Trimbuck, and on the west partly by the property of Shamrao Bhaserkjee and partly by the properties of Balkristna Nillajee, Anupurnabai, widow of Chintoba Junoba, and Ramchander Kesvewjee, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, Purshotum Narayen.

On THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1893, at 4 P.M., on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Khuterali Lane, on the east side thereof in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 140, New Nos 1272 and 1273, old survey Nos. 463, 453, 458, and 462 and new survey No. 7550 and 2-7531, and the dwelling-house and buildings erected thereon, assessed under ward Nos 1037 and 1038, and street Nos 28 and 29, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the north partly by the property of Moreshwer Narayen and partly by the property of Ramchander Wittoba, on the south by the property of Ramnath Panooba, on the east by the property of the said Moreshwar Narayen, and on the west by the said Khuterali Lane, and the said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and tenants of the said Purshotum Narayen.

On FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land bearing Collector's new No. 2-13597, on the east side of the property of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and being between two Foras Roads, respectively known as Mahaluxmee or Clerk Road, and Tardeo or Arthur Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurment 22843 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing new survey No. 3119, and leased to the Gordon Mills Company, Ld., under a lease, dated 19th April, 1883, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the south-east by the said Clerk Road, on the north-east partly by the property of Pascoval De Souza and partly by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote, on the north by Mahaluxmie Road and on the south by the said Gordon Mills, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Gordon Mills Co., Ld.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

LOT No. 4.

All that undivided fourth part or share in all that piece of vacant Foras Land, bearing Collector's New Nos 13597 and 13563, new survey No 3422, situate eastward of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Government ground, and between the Two Foras Roads, respectively known as the Mahaluxmee and Haines Roads, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 36361 square yards leased to Haroon Mohamed, under a lease, dated 11th August, 1835, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said Haines Road, on the south by the said Mahaluxmi Road, on the east partly by a vacant piece of land, formerly belonging to Raghoonath Narayen Khote, and partly by the vacant space known as the Central station, being the junction of the Foras and other roads, and on the west partly by the property of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and partly by Government land and the same premises are now in the occupation of Sulleman Abdul Vahid.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land, bearing Collector's New Nos. 13597 and 13563 and New Survey No. 3421, situate southward of Government ground and between the two Foras Roads, respectively known as the Clerk and Arthur Roads, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22394¼ square yards or thereabouts in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and leased to Harun Mohamed, under a lease, dated 29th July, 1836, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Government, on the south by the said Clerk Road, on the east partly by a water passage and partly by a vacant ground belonging to the said Harun Mohamed, and on the west by vacant ground, belonging to the said Harun Mohamed and leased by him to Abdul Hussein Sumsudeen, and the said premises are in the occupation of the said Sulleman Abdul Wahid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1893.

SALE OF 9 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 11th of September next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore.—

H C } 211-13—3 cases gold brocade grenadines.
C 113 }
238-40—3 „ „ „ „
258-60—3 „ „ „ „

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Choonilal Bhogilal—

E M and Co., Bombay—5986—26-50—25 cases matches, landed per s. s. "Clio."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Hussenally Moola Hakimjee—

H M H—588—1 case boots.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Veerchand Vishram and on account and risk of Virswami Rangswami, the following ornaments—2 pairs diamond bracelets, 1 pair ear-rings, 2 rings, 1 saphire ring, cat's-eye ring, 1 loose cats-eye (very valuable), 44 pearls, and 1 nose-ring.

Also one mahogany case containing real solid silver ware, consisting of spoons, forks, knives, and also 3 best plated hot-water curry dishes, by "Elkington."

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 beautifully inlaid real marble table on marble stand at 7 ft. by 5 ft.

A quantity of teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of dining, round, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, sofas, corner cabinets, bedsteads, almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, copying press, 3 and 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, globe lamps, panorama balls, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, &c., &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Noormahomed Hajee Cassum—

D M
N H C } H 2—1 case tea scales.
5406

On account and risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally and Co—

6015 ½
E M } 5 cases machinery.
4 A

On account and risk of Jaffer Veerjee and Co—

J V C 4362—1 case 122 pieces glassware.

On account and risk of Jaffer Veerjee and Co. and Nurally Purdan—

J V N P 939—1 case 30 pieces chandeliers sets.
J H 4352—1 case 800 grs horn buttons.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built glass-fronted single-seated brougham.
1 victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong Rover's bicycle 1' 4", cushion tyre in good order.
1 chestnut child's pony with strong side pannier for little girl.
1 handsome strong bay waler, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, Near the Sanitarium, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first rate oleograps and pictures, a handsome strong-built dog-cart, a powerful grey Arab horse, goes in harness, gentleman's saddle, &c., the property of J. C. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.

GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.

LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.

OUR STOCK OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

For present Sowing, just to hand, in Excellent Condition.

OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE

Will be ready by August 15th, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

The most practical work on Gardening in India ever published.

Cloth Rs. 5 ; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.

To LET.

WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.

A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.

Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.

The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS

For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.

SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ...... Rs. 0 15 each.
„ ... 7 ... by 4 ... „ ...... „ 0 12 „

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored book muslin.
3 „ Turkey-red shirtings.
2 „ white cotton satin.
2 „ colored border scarves.
3 „ brown half-hose.
2 bales colored blankets.
2 „ Turkey-red twist.
1 „ striped drill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 15.

No further withdrawal of Gold from the Bank of England has taken place since last Friday, and Consols recovered to the extent of ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, at 98⅞ ; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 108. Money in the head-quarters of finance would appear to be becoming less tight, the market rates of discount having been reduced yesterday by ⅜ per cent on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 4 per cent. all round the same as the Bank of England rate. The price of Bar Silver receded ⅜d. to 33⅞ per oz., while in New York the value of the metal was nominal ; demand Exchange on London being quoted 1½ cent higher, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 60,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 73·25 cents per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in London, at £68. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on London remained at 1s. 3 3-16d. Paris quotations were unchanged at 99 for Rentes ; and fcs. 25·34 for Exchange on London.

The Wheat Market was firmer on the other side yesterday, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. per cental dearer, at 5s. 8½d., ex-quay. The Linseed Market was quiet and unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; but spot Mid-Americans were still quoted at 4 3-8d. per lb. ; and Surats were unchanged in value. American Arrivals, however, were 3-64d., lower in most positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for August-September deliveries, and 4¼d. for December-January. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was 1-16d. lower, at 4 11-16d. per lb. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A decline of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton New York yesterday, at 7 9-16 cents per lb. ; and September Futures were 11 points lower, at 7·37 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Although things have now quieted down a good deal locally, and fears of a further riotous outbreak among the natives in the bazaar and suburbs are allayed, the *Cotton* Market has remained closed, and in the *Wheat* and *Seed* Markets, on which business has been resumed, the feeling has been very quiet, and only a small export business has been done, prices remaining in every case on the previous level. In *Freights* no fresh business has transpired.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	965	bales.
Wheat	15,871	cwts.
Linseed	5,833	„
Rapeseed	10,490	„
Castorseed	3,744	„
Rice	712	„

EXCHANGE has been lifeless, next to no business having been reported either way. There has been no demand for remittance, and as, in exports, there is absolutely nothing stirring, and therefore no export Bills making, it is consequently not a matter of rates. Bank Telegraphic opened at 1s. 3 9-32d., and Demand at 1s. 3 11-32d., and three months sight Credits at 1s. 3 9-16d. ; and closed 1-32d. lower. There is a rumour to the effect that Government are disposed to entertain favourably any reasonable offers for their Council Bills ; but as we hear of further Silver importations, which give about an equivalent of 1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d., Telegraphic, we do not anticipate there being much enquiry for them meantime and until export business revives. The market closed quiet this evening as follows, for ready transactions, with Bank Demand quoted forward at 1s. 3⅜d. ; and Credits, for August-September delivery, at 1s. 3 9-16d. :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 5-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 3¼d. „
Do. 3 months' sight..1s. 3 13-32d. „
Credits do. ......1s. 3 17-32d. „
Francs do. ......1·64 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has become firm in tone to-day, and some recovery, say to the extent of 1-16 to ⅛ in rates for Fours has taken place. 106 15-16 was quoted for cash, and 106 13-16 for the next account in the afternoon ; but before the close some further advance had been attained, the price for Money leaving off at 107.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed to-day.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 8, as compared with the statement of August 1, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 1. Rs.	A.	P.	August 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,69,32,478	12	5	1,59,83,817	1	10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,11,54,621	3	1	5,07,07,758	10	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,93,569	6	11	4,67,390	0	8
Sundries	19,98,164	7	1	20,13,046	6	5
Rs.	9,55,83,833	13	6	9,43,72,012	3	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	85,66,690	0	0	80,24,201	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	58,12,333	8	0	53,90,163	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,51,753	8	4	78,39,489	1	3
Credits on do.	1,02,28,379	4	2	1,01,91,434	2	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,61,26,340	3	11	1,57,72,519	7	4
Balances with other Banks	4,50,980	3	5	4,75,328	3	2
Bullion	1,787	3	1	8,794	15	7
Dead Stock	12,50,683	10	1	12,60,510	11	2
Stamps	8,831	2	7	9,039	7	6
Sundries	15,74,209	6	2	15,71,330	10	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,74,93,727	13	5	1,80,04,193	12	6
Do. at Branches	2,64,15,118	13	4	2,58,24,957	3	6
Rs.	9,55,83,833	13	6	9,43,72,012	3	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 8 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,02,931	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,51,592	Dec.
Other Deposits	4,46,862	do.
Post Bills	1,68,821	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,64,659	Dec.
Loans	1,84,736	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	36,945	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,53,821	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,10,466	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,90,162	Dec.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	1	10 p.m.	21	46
Teheran	15	1	8 p.m.	...	25
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 15th August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
„ Madras	...	16	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua except San Juan Del Sur interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 16th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 14.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·7

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·5
10 a.m. ... ... 79·3
2 p.m. ... ... 78·3
4 p.m. ... ... 80·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—August 8, at Jhansi, the wife of Surgeon-Captain G H Baker, I M S, of a daughter.

BATH—July 17, at Madras, the wife of Color-Sergeant E Bath, 2nd Somerset L I, of a son.

RAYNOR—August 3, at Naini Tal, the wife of H G Raynor, of a son (prematurely, who only survived his birth an hour).

MARRIAGE.

DAINS-THORPE—August 10, at St George's Cathedral, Madras by the Venerable Archdeacon Elwes, Herbert Henry Dains, F I C, Vizianagram, to Mary, second daughter of Ralph Thorpe, Esq, Bramley, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

ANTONY—August 9, at Kumbakonam, Grace the dearly loved daughter of the late Francis Anthony of Coonoor.

TWIDALE—August 8, at his residence, 2, Kyd Street, R E Twidale, Pleader, High Court, aged 63 years and nine months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.

THE storming and burning of Witu by a force landed from three of her Majesty's ships may be regarded as practical evidence that the Imperial British East African Company duly carried out their declared intention of withdrawing from that place and the adjacent country on or before the 31st July. It will be remembered that the town of Witu was stormed and burnt by a force of blue-jackets three or four years ago, to avenge the inhospitability shown to certain Germans by the Sultan, who loitered in the territory after it was given up to the British in exchange for other territory further south. At the urgent entreaty of the Company, Uganda and the territory between the Juba and the Tdna, of which Witu is the centre, were acquired by the British Government under the Anglo-German Convention, and handed over to be administered by the Company. Uganda proved a white elephant, and four months ago was handed back to the Government. The Witu territory did not pay its way, and the Company has now got rid of that bad bargain. The Company contended that it had a right to cease at any time to administer the territory in question, unless it was relieved of the cost of administration or received a subsidy. This view of the case was demurred to by Lord Rosebery, who, in June, referred the directors to the clause in the agreement which bound the Company "to institute an efficient administration in the territory of Witu, under European control with the least possible delay, and to maintain the same." The Company, however, disbanded its police and withdrew also from the posts along the river Sabaki, considerably to the south of the Tdna, and contemplated withdrawing even from Taneta, a post inland from Mombassa. This practically means the withdrawal of the Company from nearly the whole of the five hundred thousand square miles, comprised in the "Ibea," which the Company had undertaken to administer and civilise. Lord Rosebery pointed out that apparently the only territory on the mainland which it is intended to retain comprises a very small area near Mombassa, only two posts in which are strongly held and controlled by European officers. This state of things, Lord Rosebery observed, raises an important question as to the position of the Company, after the withdrawal, in the Islands of Lamu, Manda, and Patta and the station of Kismayu, which are the gates of the Tdna-Juba region. All trade passes through them, and the customs are paid there on goods passing inwards and outwards. The Arabs and the Portuguese and the Muscat and Zanzibar rulers had always left the interior of the mainland to the predatory tribes, and contented themselves with intercepting the trade at the sea-ports for the benefit of middlemen.

The Foreign Secretary, not without a suspicion of sarcasm, remarked that the advent of the British East African Company was supposed to inaugurate a new era, its praiseworthy object as set forth in its charter, being the material improvement and civilisation of natives inhabiting the mainland, the suppression of the slave trade, and the opening up of the interior to foreign trade and commerce. The Company undertook to bring the ports and the native territories under a common administration, so that the former might be utilised for their natural purpose as outlets for the latter. For this object the Company took over the concession granted by the Sultan Burghash to the East African Association and levied customs which were to be applied to the general improvement of the country, and not to give profits to shareholders. Politically and commercially the connection between the ports and the interior is now, in Lord Rosebery's opinion irrevocable and it can hardly be contemplated that any individual or body should endeavour to work the Sultan's concession of the forts so as to intercept for the enrichment of shareholders the natural sources of revenue required for the improvement of the interior. His Lordship refused to believe that the directors would paralyse the administration of the interior by taking such a course. But if they do the Act of Berlin which established freedom of transit renders such a course impossible. The Company was asked to favour the Government as soon as possible with the most precise information as to the territory which it was proposed to give up and to retain. The Company replied that the intention was to retire from the whole of the territory handed over by the Anglo-German Convention ; the Zanzibar territory would be retained. More precise information being pressed for, the Company stated that they would not abandon the territory obtained under the Zanzibar concession, and had no intention of relinquishing the islands. That was how the question stood three weeks since. The Company is understood to be really holding out for a sum of £188,000, for which it will hand over to the Government the whole of East African assets—including Uganda and Witu, which a British force has just been obliged to burn down for a second time. The *Standard* rather unkindly points out that this demand, which is founded on an estimate including "unoccupied agricultural land," of which there is a superabundance in the half-million of square miles of territory, the capitalisation of the customs amounting to £4,500 per annum and the "good-will" of the concern does not rest on a purely business basis : "It is supported by the national services they believe themselves to have performed at their own expense, and by the fact that their financial calculations have been upset and their means of increasing the customs revenue impaired by the application of the Berlin Act to the coast territories." The application of the Act of Berlin became inevitable the moment the territory was declared to be British, so that the directors knew very well that they could not increase the customs duties. It is very doubtful whether the Company will succeed in inducing the Government to indemnify the shareholders for their losses.

Sir William Mackinnon's prediction at the first meeting of the Company, that the dividends would have to be taken out in philanthropy, has been only too literally fulfilled. The Company has not succeeded in making history in East Africa as another company of more ancient date gained fame and fortune in the East Indies. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the total absence of philanthropic motive from the scheme of the earlier merchant adventurers. They did not come to India to put down slavery or to advance the civilization of the inhabitants, though they did both while in open pursuit of gain. There was besides a very considerable difference between half a million of square miles of African wilderness with a sparse population of shirtless savages, and a country whose civilization ante-dated that of Greece or Rome. It has not been sufficiently recognised that centuries must elapse before Africa can be raised to the level obtained in even the most barbarous countries of Asia a thousand years ago. Settled governments ; established dynasties ; walled towns ; great cities ; standing armies ; a currency of gold and silver ; regular taxes ; ships and foreign commerce ; customs houses ; all these notes of civilization were familiar to the people of India, and indeed of the whole Continent of Asia, ages before the factors of the East India Company obtained permission to carry on business at Surat. Indigenous Africa knows nothing of any of them to this day. Without going the length of Carlyle, who preached the doctrine of salvation by the whip, and yearned to set Quashy to work in his own swamps and make him raise sugar-cane and coffee and cotton for others to buy and sell, it must be admitted that the native of Africa has never shown any marked disposition to work for wages, so that enterprising planters might make their fortunes by looking on while he toils. He is within his right in declining to "fash himself" about such things. The British East Africa Company undertook to administer and civilize a country in which there is no organised society of any kind ; no tax-payers, and no prospect of creating any for generations to come. What could be expected but failure ? The German East Africa Company failed, the substantial aid granted by the Imperial Government being unavailing under the conditions of the problem. The German Government has taken over the southern territory, and it remains to be seen whether the surplus taxes of the Fatherland will suffice to create civilization and a railway in the region which was so greedily snatched from its old possessors. We have heard very little recently of Sir George Portal's mission and the proposed railway to Uganda. The time must be drawing near when the report of the Commissioner will be in the hands of Lord Rosebery. The fiasco of the Company's administration of the Witu territory, and the abandonment of the territory further south, can scarcely encourage hopes that the Government will ask Parliament to vote money for a railway to Uganda.

MR. R. G. MACDONALD, the Officiating Accountant-General of the Public Works Department, has for the second time submitted a Note on the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India, and has added much to the interest and value of the report. The area of land irrigated throughout the country is, it appears, nine million six hundred and eighty-four acres, and the net revenue Rx. 1,699,686. A considerable amount of capital is being laid out on works which are in progress, and have not yet begun to earn revenue, so that the net income is not so large as might otherwise have been the case. However, the figures show a steady and progressive improvement both in area and revenue, which in the opinion of the Government of India is extremely satisfactory. The estimated average value of irrigated crops during the past year amounts to about thirty million and a-half crores, giving an average value per acre of over forty rupees per acre. The estimated value of the crops in one year, therefore, is shown to be very nearly equal to the whole capital outlay incurred on these works—a fact which is held to afford perhaps the most striking proof of the indirect benefits conferred on the country by irrigation systems. In Rajputana the value of crops per acre fell very much below the average, being but seventy-two rupees, owing to exceptional causes. The monsoon in Rajputana was practically a failure, so that most of the tanks were dry, and the assessments had to be very largely reduced after the accounts for the year had been closed. Of the crops themselves the variations were mainly under wheat, sugar-cane, rice, and barley, in all of which they were increases. In cotton the principal falling off was returned. Madras again takes the palm for economy in working, but Government admits that in the Southern Presidency the distribution is more largely in the hands of cultivators, instead of being in the charge of the Public Works Department. In Bengal the cost of working is very high—a fact which is partly accounted for by the exceptional conditions obtaining on the Sone and Orissa system. In addition to canals for irrigation there are now in India two thousand nine hundred miles open for navigation, and the annual returns show that close upon nine hundred and thirty thousand passengers were conveyed thereon during the period under report. Bombay has nothing like these canals, but Sind and Madras are liberally supplied, and their revenue is satisfactory. Four new works are to be commenced forthwith, and irrigation work in Burma is to be forwarded. As regards the proposed improvement and extension works in Sind, the Government of India has just revised its orders and action is now being taken thereon by the Bombay Government. As a result we are promised important developments. In concluding its resolution, the Government of India express satisfaction at the manner in which irrigation officers have performed their duties, and record their appreciation of the substantial progress made during the year.

IT is so far satisfactory that Mr. Russell, the Under-Secretary for India, is able to say that the source from which the expenses of the Opium Commission will be paid has not been as yet decided upon. On the 27th July, Sir George Chesney asked Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons whether it was contemplated to charge the cost of the Opium Commission to the Imperial or to the Indian revenues. The Prime Minister, in reply, stated that "without prejudice to the ulterior question which might arise out of the results of the inquiry," the view of her Majesty's Government was that the cost of the inquiry should, in conformity with what they thought to be usage and propriety, be charged on the Indian revenues. Sir George Chesney said that he would take an early opportunity of calling attention to what he denounced as an improper application of Indian revenues. Sir John Gorst stated that such a charge could not be made on the India Government without the consent of the Indian Council, and asked whether that consent had been given. The Prime Minister asked for notice of that question. It is evident from what Mr. Russell has now stated in reply to Sir John Gorst, that her Majesty's Government no longer considers that it would be in accordance with propriety to charge India with the expense of an enquiry which has never been asked for in India, and has been ordered by the House of Commons to satisfy the unreasoning clamours of agitators in England. If English opinion demands an inquiry the English taxpayers should pay for it. If India or the Indian Government required information as to the evil effects of the liquor traffic in Great Britain, and a commission were appointed to proceed to Europe to take evidence on the subject, what would be thought of a demand that the Home Treasury should bear the cost ?

WE desire to draw special attention to the brief resume in another column of a conference of representative citizens held yesterday in the Municipal Buildings. The meeting was convened at the initiative of Mr. H. A. Acworth and other Special Magistrates to devise means to reassure the public mind and induce all classes to resume their ordinary avocations. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, repeated with even greater emphasis the statement made by the Municipal Commissioner the previous day, that the disturbances have ceased and that the military and civil power can answer for a continuance of tranquillity. Mr. Acworth confirmed the announcement we made yesterday, that the military and extra police now drafted into the city will not be removed for a considerable time, so that no hope can be entertained by the ill-disposed of any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the authorities.

THE result of the applications for the Government of India loan of three and a-half crores was made known yesterday. The lowest successful rate was Rs. 94-2, which obtained 70·07 per cent. Bombay secures a little over eight lakhs tendered for, at a rate between 91 and 94. The aggregate amount tendered was Rs. 4,93,60,500. The amount receivable was Rs. 3,36,73,729 ; the average rate, Rs. 96·21. The loan has been nearly covered at a higher figure than was anticipated in business circles in Bombay. The total number of tenders in this city did not amount to seventy. The fact that since Friday last the riots have put a stop to all business and pre-occupied all thoughts, may be in part answerable for the comparative paucity of Bombay tenders to the loan.

THE s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at noon, on Saturday.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd July, 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 8,516 maunds and Rs. 4,653 in the earnings.

THE week's season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following General Remarks.—Rain-fall heavy in northern districts, particularly in Jubbulpore, where 14·40 inches of rain have fallen during the week. Autumn crops greatly benefited by the rain. Weeding of fields and transplanting of rice progressing. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly falling in Betul ; elsewhere easy.

A CORRESPONDENT informs a contemporary that agricultural affairs are desperate in the Midnapur district owing to constant floods. There is also a superfluity of snakes. On the Bengal Nagpur Railway a tender and two goods vans went through a bridge near the Cossye river, but no one was hurt. Passengers had to be transhipped between Purulia and Kantadih statons.

EGYPTOLOGISTS will be interested to hear that Dr. George Ebers is about to publish, through Messrs. Appleton and Co., a "Story of my Life," which is a delightful autobiography dealing, among other things, with the growth of his interest in Egypt and the beginnings of his literary career. Ebers, owing to his scientific knowledge of ancient Egypt, is one of those novelists whose tales are instructive because they are true to the old Egyptian life, which is more than can be said of the too imaginative attempt recently made by an English novelist to portray it. Ebers, we understand, has now turned his attention to Greece.

THE luminous cephaloid *Histiothentis Ruppellii*, which flourishes in the Mediterranean, has recently been studied by M. Joubin. The animal is about a yard long, and the phosphorescence appears on oval spots scattered over its body. Examination shows that these spots are concave reflectors of the light which emanates from a condensing lens covering the organ that generates it. This is situated at the fore end or focus of the elliptical reflector, and the whole apparatus bears a curious resemblance to the photophore of M. Trouve, a contrivance for making close examinations by the electric light.

MR. GRAHAM is also the inventor of the speaking tube for divers which the Admiralty has adopted in preference to the old magneto telephone formerly fixed in the diver's helmet. The principal improvement in Mr. Graham's speaking tube is the addition of a vibrating metal plate or tympanum which closes the mouth of the speaking tube where it enters the helmet, and thus forms a vibrating diaphragm between the air in the tube and that in the helmet. He proposes, however, to adapt his new telephone to the diver's dress.

THE elevation of Lord Queensberry's eldest son Lord Drumlanrig, to the English peerage as Lord Kilhead, writes the *World*, has placed the Queen in a dilemma which causes her considerable annoyance. It seems that the creation, which, as a matter of fact, has no precedent, was arranged by Lord Rosebery, notwithstanding a remonstrance from Lord Queensberry, who, in reply to a communication on the subject from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, strongly urged that he was the only Scotch marquis without a seat in the Upper House, and that putting his son over his head would be an unwarranted slight. As soon as the creation was gazetted Lord Queensberry reported his protest, but could obtain no answer beyond an assurance that no discourtesy was intended. Lord Rosebery declined to vouchsafe any further reply, so Lord Queensberry wrote direct to the Queen, who, on the 21st ult., instructed Sir Henry Ponsonby to express her regret that he (Lord Queensberry) had not been consulted on the matter, as "she understood from Mr. Gladstone that the circumstances had been fully explained," &c. Lord Queensberry then addressed a further letter to the Queen, formally accusing Mr. Gladstone of "practising reticence and deception" in his advice to her Majesty, and then "screening himself by resorting to" a "conspiracy of silence." He concluded by asking for "the redress possible under the circumstances." This may be presumed to mean the creation of a second English peerage in his favour. The dispute is not the less bitter because Lord Queensberry is not a strong Liberal and Home Ruler. The Queen is the more vexed because Lord Queensberry's father was for some years Comptroller of the Household. Lord Queensberry asks leave to publish the whole correspondence.

LORD ROSEBERY was the sole occupant of the Peers Gallery in the House of Commons, when Sir E. Grey was replying to Mr. Curzon on the Siamese question. In the lobby (says the *St. James's Gazette*) the conversation was chiefly on the same subject. What Disraeli would have done was a theme much discussed. One reply was suggestive : "Disraeli would have said to the French, 'Well, take your Mekong boundary ; and, to show that there is absolutely no ill-feeling in the matter, we will keep you in future to that boundary by declaring a British protectorate over the remainder of Siam.' Checkmate."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question from Sir J. Gorst, said that up to the present no final appointment on the Opium Commission had been made, and that the source of payment for the expenses connected therewith had not been decided.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

In reply to a further question from Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Russell said that Lord Kimberley considers the appointment of a Public Works member to the Viceroy's Council unnecessary.

THE BEHRING SEA COMMISSIONERS AWARD.

The report of the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission, which lately sat in Paris, gives an award almost wholly in favour of Great Britain.

TROUBLE IN MASHONALAND.

Latest advices from the Cape state that Lobengula has sent an evasive reply to Sir Henry Loch's despatch, in which his Excellency demanded of him an explanation of the recent raids in Mashonaland.

It is feared that trouble is brewing there.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 12th instant.

THE THREE AND A-HALF CRORE LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 15.

The minimum rate tendered for the loan is Rs. 94-2-0. Tenders at this rate received is 70·7 per cent. of the loan. The tenders aggregated is nearly five crores. The average rate was 96·21. The amount receivable was Rs. 3,36,73,729.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 15.

The result of the tenders for the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 was made known this evening. The minimum rate accepted of tenders is Rs. 94-2. Tenders at that rate received 70·7 per cent.

THE KATHIAWAR ACCOUNTANTSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

Mr. A. Grant, Government Accounts Examiner, South Indian Railway, will probably be appointed Examiner of the Native States Railway at Kathiawar.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The 6th Kashmir Infantry have arrived at Bunji; the 3rd Kashmir Infantry will be relieved by the 23rd Pioneers at Chilas in September; and the 2nd Kashmir Infantry will arrive at Srinagar in October. The Khagan Road is now almost completed.

CASE OF ELAHI BUKSH.

The case of Elahi Buksh opens in Simla on the 29th instant.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Revenue, has returned from furlough, and will probably represent the Central Provinces at the Agricultural Conference.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT'S FUTURE.

The Government of India have considered the full report submitted by Sir James Browne on the affairs of the Khelat State. With the record of evidence and finding of the British Sirdars relating to the killing of the Khan's minister and three others on the 28th March, evidence has been established beyond all doubt that the Khan is responsible for the murder of the above persons, and he is also responsible for the other murders and mutilations perpetrated last year, and it is shown that he has ruled the State oppressively and cruelly. The finding of the British Sirdars is to the effect that the Khan is guilty of all the crimes with which he is charged, and the recommendation is that he be deposed. The Khan himself has asked the Government to accept his resignation, and to recognise Mir Mahmud Khan, his eldest son, as his successor. In the judgment of H. E. the Viceroy, the Khan's conduct justifies his deposition, but the British Government has decided to treat him leniently, to accept his abdication, and to recognise his son as the Khan of Khelat. The State will not be affected.

DEATH OF MR. T. A. TAYLOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 15.

Mr. T. A. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and a leading merchant of this city, died last evening after two days' illness.

He was widely respected and a man of great influence. His loss is deeply deplored.

A CONFIRMATION.

The supposition that it was Dr. Anstead, medical officer, Madras Railway, who was recently drowned in Cornwall, has been confirmed.

A TIMBER YARD ON FIRE.

A serious fire broke out in a timber yard close to the central station last night. Heavy damage was done before the fire was got under, owing to want of water.

RIOT IN POONA.

NOTIFICATION BY THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 15.

The District Superintendent of Police has issued the following notification:—The public are warned that in the event of any rioting the District Superintendent of Police has received orders from the District Magistrate to disperse the crowd by force, and that persons taking part in any such riot will be liable to be shot as the crowd will be fired on if they resist or do not disperse at once, on being ordered to do so by any officer on duty.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 15.

If Mr. Tupper's services can be spared from the Punjab Secretariat he will probably officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department during Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to Kabul. The actual date of the starting of the Mission is not yet fixed, it being dependent on the collection of supplies along the route by the Amir's officials.

LORD LANSDOWN'E SUCCESSOR.

Lord Cromer's name is again prominently in front in connection with the succession to the Viceroyalty, but it is not yet known in India whether he will accept the office, or when he would be able to come out.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

The Local Governments have now had made over to them the despatch from the Secretary of State on the Simultaneous Examination question, and their replies thereto will be forwarded to the Government of India within the next few weeks.

THE TRIAL OF THE HIMALAYA BANK OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 16.

The inquiry before the District Magistrate into the charges made by the Public Prosecutor against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank, was resumed on Monday morning.

George Claud Hampton, head assistant at the office of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Allahabad, proved the incorporation of the Bank on the 27th April, 1874. He proved that no articles of association were registered. He proved from letters that he produced that balance-sheets, summaries, capital, &c., sent to the Registrar in May, 1889, were returned to the Bank for want of auditors' and other necessary certificates. The documents were registered on being re-submitted duly certified. Similar documents submitted in May, 1891, also were returned for the same reason, and were registered when re-submitted with the necessary certificates. The balance-sheets filed were open to the inspection of the public on the payment of a fee. The balance-sheets of the Bank never were exactly in form prescribed by the Act, but were accepted because of the auditors' certificate. The Registrar had no means of checking the correctness of the certificates given by the auditor, and had to depend entirely on the terms of the certificates.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alston, he said it was necessary to register the articles of association; the companies had the option under the Act. Witness was ignorant whether anyone ever examined the documents filed by the Himalaya Bank; the fees book would show that witness never saw the printed balance-sheet of the Himalaya Bank.

The next witness was Frederick Hughes Trehearne, manager, Lyell and Co., Limited, Allahabad and Naini Tal, since March, 1889. He lived in Mussoorie from May, 1873, to October, 1885, except in 1887. He unfortunately owed money to the Himalaya Bank, he thinks, about Rs. 16,000. He owed that in 1890; he did not receive cash to anything approaching the amount in 1890. His means were nothing, but his salary from Messrs. Lyell and Co. was Rs. 350 a month. He kept an hotel, in Landour, for three years from 1884 to 1886. The only property there was the furniture and the buildings. He took out a policy with the Positive Insurance Company by the request of Moss for Rs. 10,000 and assigned it to the Bank. Premia were paid by the Bank, and debited to him. He took out a second policy of Rs. 3,000 and also assigned it to the Bank. He never paid premia. Moss knew his pecuniary state. He proved that he had written several letters to Moss in 1888 to 1890, regretting that he could not pay. He paid only small sums. He has not kept the Bank's letters.

Charles Lightening, Lieutenant in the Transport Department, Fyzabad, held four shares since 1886, and has five deposits, aggregating Rs. 4,966. He gave similar evidence.

Henry Alexander Donald owed about Rs. 38,000. He farms nine acres in Dun, yielding an income of Rs. 250, and has no other means. He mortgaged a house in Dehra to the Bank and assigned policies in the Positive Insurance Company in 1890. He had no means of paying, and owed Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUG. 14.

The Industrial Conference begins from Saturday, the 2nd September, and not Monday, the 5th, as previously announced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram has accepted the office of the president.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here (11th) this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 14.

The s. s. Rosetta arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 12.

The s. s. Peshawur arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 15.

Mail steamer Valetta from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68
Bar Silver	33¾

The late Mr. R. A. Proctor, the well-known writer and lecturer on astronomical subjects, died, it may be remembered in 1889 at New York City, of yellow fever caught in Florida, where he owned an orange plantation. His family being in Florida could not attend the funeral, and the remains were buried in the undertaker's private lot in an out-of-the-way part of the Greenwood Cemetery. The grave became neglected, and was without even a stone to mark it. Mr. E. W. Bok, however, has recently called attention to the matter, and Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has purchased a suitable plot near the Flatbush entrance to the cemetery, where the remains will be re-interred, and a granite sarcophagus dedicated to Proctors's memory in October.

We have recently seen a telephone that speaks quite as loud as any, and is without the drawbacks of most of them, writes a correspondent. This "talking apparatus," as it is called, is an improved form of the magneto telephone with the microphone transmitter, but the loudness is chiefly gained by an ingenious arrangement of the circuit.. The induction coils are dispensed with, and the microphone transmitter at one end of the line is directly in circuit with the battery and the receiver at the other end. As two receivers and two transmitters are required to carry on a correspondence, there are two lines. Each correspondent has his own line; that is to say, transmiter of No. 1 is in circuit with the receiver of No. 2, and the transmitter of No. 2 is in circuit with the receiver of No. 1. No call-bell is required, because the receivers speak loud enough to serve the purpose. To begin a conversation it is not necessary to ring the bell, and listen for the reply with the telephone at your ear. All that has to be done is simply to lift your transmitter, press a button in it to make the connections, and speak to your correspondent, who, if he is within earshot, hears what you say, and responds by taking up his transmitter, pressing the button, and speaking into it. Obviously this is a very convenient system, and it is very well fitted for communication between different apartments of homes, offices, factories, and ships. For this purpose the inventor, Mr. Graham, an experienced telephone engineer, has devised a small and suitable switch, to enable a person in one room or department to speak with a person in any other room or department. It need scarcely be said that such a telephone will be particularly useful wherever communication is frequent and should be attended with as little trouble and restraint as possible. On board ships of war the loudness of the speech alone must give it an advantage over other telephones.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HAMLEY.

The whole army will hear with regret of the death of Lieutenant-General Hamley, which took place yesterday. We take the following particulars of the career of the distinguished soldier from "Men of the Time":—Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bruce, Hamley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., fourth son of Admiral William Hamley, K.L., by his wife Barbara, daughter of Mr. Charles Ogilvy of Lerwick, was born at Bodmin in Cornwall, April 27, 1824. He was educated at the grammar school kept by the late William Hicks (a remarkable humorist), and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1843. He obtained a captaincy in 1850; received the Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished service in 1854 and 1855; was promoted to Colonel in 1873; to Major-General in 1879; and to Lieutenant-General in 1882. He served in the Crimean campaign in 1854-5, including the affairs of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm; the battle of the Alma, where his horse was shot; Balaclava, and Inkerman, where his horse was killed; the siege and fall of Sebastpool, and repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26, 1854, for both which, and for Inkerman, he was mentioned in despatches. From 1870 to 1877 he was Commandant of the Staff College. He was employed as Her Majesty's Commissioner for the delimitation of the Balkan frontier (1879), for the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Armenia (1880), for the evacuation of Epirus and Thessaly by the Turkish forces, and for the occupation of the same by the Greek army (1881)—all these measures being in fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he commanded the second division, with which he stormed the centre of the enemy's lines at Tel-el-Kebir. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1867; a Knight Commander of the order of s. s. Michæl and George in Jan., 1880; Grand Officer of the Medjidieh in 1881: Grand Officer of the Osmanieh, 1882; and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in Nov., 1882. He was elected Conservative member for Birkenhead, Nov. 25, 1885, and again after the dissolution of 1886. His literary works are: "Ensign Faunce," a novel published in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1848-9: "Lady Lee's Widowhood," a novel published in *Blackwood* 1853, and afterwards re-published in two vols., with illustrations by the author, 1854, and also in several single volume editions; "Campaign of Sebastopol, written in the Camp," 1854-5,; "The Operations of War," 4to, now in its 5th edition; "Our Poor Relations: a Philozoic Essay," 1870; "Voltaire," in the series of "Foreign Classics," 1877.; "Thomas Carlyle," an easy republished from *Blackwood*, 1881; also many essays in *Blackwood*, including "Wellington's Career" (republished separately in 1862), and "Shakespere's Funeral," republished with other papers in 1889, when a volume of his speeches and writings also was published under the title of "National Defence."

THE SUCCESSFUL TENDERERS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The following is a list of persons whose Tenders are accepted for the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94 advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of 14th July 1893:—

Ardeshir Pestonji Setna
Bibi Shamsul Maluk
Bhaidas Gopaldas
Byramji Bhikaji Kanga
Dhunji Casidas
Dorabji Framji
Hildebrand, A., Major
Hutchinson, F
Kaikhoshru Sorabji Nariman

Manockji Jamsetji
Milne, W
Nassarwanji Pestonji & Co
National Bank of India
Purshotam Pranvallab
Stevens, E S
Shapurji Burjorji Barucha
Tullock chand Manockchand
Vilerbai

A. F. COX,
Accountant General.

Accountant Generals Office 15th August 1893,

VOLUNTEERS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to suggest that one of the lessons to be learnt from recent events is the necessity of increasing and improving the present Volunteer organization in Bombay, as it is evident the larger number of Europeans have not joined the existing corps. If the present corps of Cavalry and Artillery will not tempt men to join I do not see that anything more can be done in that direction, but in regard to Infantry much more should I think be attempted, as there must be a large number of old Volunteers in Bombay, who if unable to join the Active Corps would be willing to join a Reserve Battalion, if started on a satisfactory basis, and these reserves would be a valuable addition in case of emergency.

In Calcutta a reserve was started in 1888 by Colonel Sterndale, and in 1891 over 300 of these men elected to become active Volunteers with 200 Reservists, so that the result has been the addition of an extra battalion to the city.

In Calcutta there are the Light Horse 110 strong, the Naval Volunteers 250, the Cossipore Artillery with two batteries 255 strong and now forming a third battery, the 1st Battalion C. V. R. 698, the 2nd or Cadet Battalion 609, and the Presidency Volunteers with 336 active and 201 reserve members, making a total of 2,559 men, of whom 2,433 are efficient, and in addition to these there are the East Indian Railway Volunteers, 1,448 strong and 426 men of the Eastern Bengal Railway Vols., so that Calcutta could on an emergency turn out over 4,000 Volunteers.

Compare this with what is done in Bombay, and it is, I think, evident that some endeavour should be made to improve matters, and as a first step I would suggest that a battalion of Reserve Volunteers should be started to consist of all Europeans unable or unwilling to join the existing Corps, and if anyone will take up the question I for one should be happy to assist.

Bombay, Aug. 15. OLD VOLUNTEER.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES FOR SAILORS.

DIVINE Service will be held on board the s. s. Knight Commander, in the Victoria Dock, on Wednesday evening, at 7-30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

LORD DUFFERIN (says the *Westminster Gazette*) has had the pleasant intimation from the solicitors of Mr. Rowan Hamilton (Lady Dufferin's uncle) that that gentleman has left Lady Dufferin £60,000 in his will.

A YELLOW BOOK was issued in Paris on July 2 on the affairs of Egypt. It deals with the period of the nine years from 1884 to now. The volume of 540 pages is divided into eighteen chapters, as follows:—In 1890 the Grand Vizier approached the French Ambassador at Constantinople on the question of the evacuation, and M. Ribot, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared repeatedly to Essad Pasha that France had the fixed intention of not occupying Egypt. In a despatch dated May 31, 1890, M. Ribot says:—"On the day when England, fulfilling her promises, will fix a date for the evacuation on the necessary conditions to secure the Powers against any surprise, will we willingly bind ourselves, in the terms most likely to allay the legitimate anxiety of the Sultan, not to occupy Egypt." The recent incident between Lord Cromer and Fakhri Pasha is commented upon by M. Develle in a despatch to M. Waddington. "Lord Rosebery," he says, "has not denied, as I understand, any more than Lord Cromer, the right of the Khedive to choose his Ministers. We must be all the more surprised at the attitude of the British representative, as he has denied this right as a matter of fact and in the most offensive manner. You will renew with the utmost energy the protests you have already made against the minatory attitude of Lord Cromer towards Abbas Pasha and against the pretensions it reveals." M. Develle, in other despatches, is alarmed at the increase of the Army of Occupation, which, it is to be feared, will be interpreted in a sense directly contrary to the intentions of the British Government. "If the question of the reorganisation of the Native Army," he says later, "had been made the preliminary to the withdrawal, it would have received the support of the French Government.'

ABOLITION OF A PROFESSIONAL CHAIR.

YESTERDAY the Government in the Educational Department issued a resolution abolishing the appointment of Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College.

Read again:—

Government Resolution No. 1099, dated the 27th May 1893:—

Letter from Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology, Grant Medical College, dated the 11th October 1892—Forwarding a copy of his letter, dated the 11th October 1892, addressed by him to Government on the subject of his Laboratory and Laboratory work, which he is sending through the proper channel, in which he states among other things that should the Professorship which he now holds not secure any further endowments for the salary attached to it, he will be willing to continue his duties as heretofore without receiving any honorarium.

Letter from Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, dated the 11th January 1893—Intimating that if his Highness the Gaikwar is unwilling to continue his patronage to the Pharmacological Laboratory in the Grant Medical College, he will bear the cost of a further trial of the work entrusted to Dr. Bahadurji; and offering to contribute to the payment of Dr. Bahadurji's salary for the further period.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6576, dated the 18th February 1893—Submitting, with reference to Government letter No. 58, dated the 9th January 1893, a duplicate copy of Dr. Bahadurji's letter, dated the 11th October 1892.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 838-I., dated the 7th March 1893—Forwarding, with reference to the correspondence ending with this Government letter No. 165, dated the 23rd January 1893, a copy of a letter No. 1151, dated the 1st February 1893, from the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda and enclosure, regarding the contribution of the Baroda Darbar towards the appointment of an Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the next two years on certain specified conditions. Stating that if this Government concurs, the Government of India will cause his Highness the Gaikwar to be informed that the extension for two years only is deemed to be too short to be of practical utility; and that the appointment will, therefore, cease.

Memorandum from the Director of Public Instruction, No.7336, dated the 23rd March 1893—Submitting, in reply to Government letter No. 414, dated the 28th February 1893, a letter No 1069, dated the 17th March 1893, from the Principal, Grant Medical College, regarding Dr. Bahadurji's offer to perform the duties of Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the College without remuneration.

Letter from Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, dated the 2nd May 1893.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit should be informed that Government is obliged to him for his offer, but is unable to accept it.

2. The Government of India should be informed that this Government assents to the answer proposed to be sent to his Highness the Gaikwar; and that if it should appear advisable to continue the Professorship as a Provincial charge, proposals to that effect will be submitted.

3. The Principal should now be informed that negotiations for a continuation of the salary by his Highness or by other donors having fallen through, it is for consideration whether the Professorship should be continued at the expense of Provincial funds, and his opinion should be invited on this point and as to the conditions he would impose on the incumbent. He should also be asked whether he can recommend a suitable person for the appointment.

Letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 1524, dated the 22nd June 1893—Submitting' with reference to paragraph 3 of this Department Resolution No. 1099, dated the 27th May 1893, a report No. 182, dated the 15th June 1893, from the Principal, Grant Medical College, who gives his opinion as to whether the additional Professorship of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology should be continued at the expense of Provincial Funds, and states that, for reasons given, he is opposed to the continuation of the Chair in question.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 5094, dated the 20th July 1893—Submitting, with reference to this Department memorandum No. 1444, dated the 11th July 1893, his remarks on the advisability of continuing the Professorship of Pharmacology and Clinical Medicine (additional) in the Grant Medical College. Stating that such a Professorship as that of Pharmacology should be held by a physician specially instructed in the subject and that he should be not only a physiologist well versed and skilled in research work but should be a chemist able to carry out the most delicate chemical analysis; that unless Government is prepared to offer the appointment to a specialist from home or to select a graduate in medicine to be sent home (for two years or thereabouts) for special instruction at Government expense, the appointment should be abolished; and that in any case whoever is appointed, he should devote his whole time to the work and should be prohibited entirely from private practice. Recommending that the appointment be not continued, and adding that the additional Professorship of Clinical Medicine is quite unnecessary as the Professor of Medicine is already Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Resolution.—His Highness the Gaikwar having ceased to continue his endowment of the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology, the question arose whether Government should undertake the provision of the salary, and the Principal of the Grant Medical College and the Surgeon-General have been consulted. On consideration of their reports the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that there is no other course at present open to Government but to declare that the appointment of additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology has ceased to exist.

With reference to Dr. Bahadurji's letter, dated the 11th October 1892, he should be thanked for his attendance in the Laboratory since the Gaikwar's endowment ceased, but informed that his Excellency in Council is unable to accept the offer of continued service in the College conveyed in his letter.

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR IN POONA.

ON Tuesday last, writes a correspondent, his Highness Maharaja Holkar received a visit from Pundita Ramabai, accompanied by a European lady of the Sharda Sadan Hindu Widows' Institution. They had a pleasant talk over the philanthropic aims of the Institute, and his Highness expressed himself very pleased with the devotion and disinterested efforts of the great Pundita, but wondered how with her perfect knowledge of the Hindu philosophy the learned lady could make up her mind to change her faith. She gave an explanation and invited his Highness to inspect the new premises of the Sadan, but he regretted that he could not satisfy his own desire in that direction, because he was obliged to come down to Poona solely for the benefit of his health, and if he once began visiting these places he could not well refuse the several other similar invitations he had received. Such constant ceremonious moving about would interfere with his health. A similar deputation waited on his Highness from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha for similar purposes, but he did not think it fit to take any part in such movements. On Wednesday the Ruler of Indore attended the Poona sky races, and had a pleasant interview there with his Excellency the Governor. The Maharaja has an excellent knowledge of the habits and tempers of the equine race and possesses one of the best studs in India. He is very fond of Arabs and his Sirdars have by association with him acquired great proficiency in that branch of knowledge.

EXACTLY half a century has passed away since the Queen and Prince Albert visited Bruges, and devoted a whole day to inspecting the historical abode of the Guild of St. Sebastian in the Rue des Carmes, which has undergone scarcely any perceptible change since Charles II. and the Duke of York enrolled themselves among the bowmen during their exile. The portrait of the "Merry Monarch" (who proved a very expert marksman), and a cup he sent to his former comrades after the Restoration, are (says the *World*) still preserved among the most cherished belongings of the confraternity, which boasts an unbroken existence of over 600 years. In 1843 her Majesty became an honorary member of the society, and is now its doyenne. To celebrate this the Queen gives a costly work of art to be competed for by her brother-archers at a fete which will be held next month. Sir Francis Plunkett will probably represent her Majesty on this interesting occasion. At the banquet, a silver goblet presented by the Queen to the brethren of St. Sebastian in 1843 will do duty as a loving-cup, together with Charles II.'s tankard.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE.

THE turn in the tide, which set in with the commencement of a new week on Monday last, made a fair progress towards peace, and the re-opening of all business centres yesterday. The dealers in the Crawford Markets had resumed their usual activity, and Hindu and Mahomedan shop and stall keepers seemed to have allowed the waters of oblivion to flow over the differences of the past three days, and were working in apparent amity. In the streets lying about and beyond the Market, all the Mahomedan and Hindu shops had resumed business, including those of the Purdesee sweetmeat-sellers, which had been the special target of pilferring budmashes. Most of the shops in the Chowksee Bazaar, dealing in ornaments and jewellery, were re-opened; but the piece-goods dealers in the Mooljee Jaitha, the Luxmidas Khimjee, and other Cloth Markets refused to resume business unless additional protecting troops were stationed near their premises. The shops of petty piece-goods dealers in Bhendy Bazaar and Falkland Road also remained closed. At the Pydhownee Police Station, where the chief officials and special magistrates have made a *rendezvous*, crowds of Mahomedan and other sight-seers were present to see how things were going. Some of the European troops were accommodated on the upper story of the Shrawak dharmsalla, opposite the Pydhownee station; the richly-furnished Shravak temples were closed and well guarded. Desultory groups of Mahomedans talked over the events of the day in Colsa Moholla and other Mahomedan quarters; but they were much thinner than the groups which crowded them on the preceding three days. Some Hindu residents in Bhendy Bazaar and surrounding streets, had brought labour-carts to their doors, and were preparing to remove their goods and chattels to Hindu quarters. Hindu grain-dealers' shops in Bhendy Bazaar remained closed, although Hindu "pan-soparee" shops in the locality had all been re-opened. In Bellasis Road, and beyond the Jamsetjee Hospital northward, the Hindus and Mahomedans mixed freely in the public streets without the least fear of each other. Nearly all shops had been re-opened in Grant Road, Bellasis Road, Nagpada, Duncan Road, Ripon Road, and Madanpoora. The greengrocers' shops in Haines Road had also been re-opened. In Haines' Road, in a public foot-path, the police found the dead body of a newly-born child early yesterday morning. It is supposed that the parents or relations not caring to incur the risk of taking the body to the burning or burying-ground, had placed it on the foot-path.

An unusually large crowd of Hindus collected yesterday afternoon near a big chawl, at Arthur Road, and people at a distance thought that a riot had broken out there. It appeared, however, that the crowd was due to the Coroner's officers making preparation for the holding of an inquest on the body of a Hindu, who had died of injurie received about 1 o'clock, on Monday morning. We mentioned yesterday the incident os Lieut. Keelan and six of his men with fixed bayonets running upstairs into a chawl on hearing an alarm that a Mahomedan, who had intruded unobserved, was being murdered there; of the occupants of the chawl putting out all the lights; and of one of them running upon one of the bayonets while groping about in the darkness. This man died half-an-hour later. It appeared that in the darkness which prevailed, another Hindu was also unintentionally wounded, and it was the latter in connection with whose death the inquest was about to be held. The chawl is an upper-storeyed building, and consists of one hundred and fifty rooms, occupied by about 1,200 Hindus.

None of the mills at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Tardeo, Parel, Chinchpoogly, Tarwady, Mahaluxmee, or Sewree had resumed work yesterday; the reasons for the mill-hands still refusing to return to work being that to-day (Wednesday) is an important Hindu festival, and the day after to-morrow (Friday) is the much-dreaded prayer-day when masses of Mahomedans may assemble in the Juma Musjid, and on their coming out commit excesses as on Friday last. It is believed that, if the Mahomedans do not renew disturbances next Friday, and if nothing extraordinary occurs, all the mill-hands will resume work on Saturday. Three mills situated beyond the localities above-named, namely, the Bombay United, the Colaba Land, and the Union Mills, situated at Dadur, were partially open yesterday. The first-named is situated in Churney Road, Girgaum, where a detachment of twenty-five blue-jackets is posted, the agents, Messrs. Goverdhundas Khatao Makunjee, providing every comfort for them.

It is believed that, in the event of a possible attack on the Hindu temple, at Chowpatty, known as the "Prabhadevi," the sailors posted at Churney Road and at the junction of the Queen's Road and Chowpatty will be able to resist it effectually. The presence of these gallant men in this quarter has given much confidence to the residents, who are chiefly Hindus and Parsis.

It is understood that all Hindu shops and places of business as well as the mills would have resumed their usual functions yesterday, but for the potentialities of the Nagpanchmi festival to-day, and the Mahomedan prayer meeting in the Juma Musjid next Friday.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, Sirdar Mir Abdoolally Khan Bahadur, Head of the Detective Police, and Superintendent Brewin, accompanied by a number of armed men, went round the most disturbed parts of the town, and assured the people of their safety, telling them at the same time that there was no apprehension of any fresh outbreak. They went through Abdul Rehman Street, Kalbadevi, Mombadevie, Bhooleshwar, Jugjeewan Keeka Street, Mandvi, Chinchpoogli, Mazagon, and Chukla, and induced the people to open their shops. Mulji Jaitha, Mangaldas, and Lukhmidas Cloth Markets were not opened, although the police consented to give them protection by placing a special detachment of the military near. The police called on Mr. Damodar Thakersey, and asked him the reason why the Cloth Market was not opened, although the police were ready to give special protection, but Mr. Damodar said that he could not persuade the merchants to open their shops, though on his own part, he was anxious to see peace restored speedily, and business resumed.

On Monday evening the police received certain information in consequence of which Sirdar Abdoolally and Mr. Brewin went to Pathanwada and arrested thirty Panjabi Pathans and Seedees and recovered property worth about one thousand rupees from their possession. This property is alleged to have been looted from the shops of Marwarees at Nagpada and Two Tanks.

Shortly after midnight, on Monday, Superintendent Nolan received information that fighting was going on between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Madanpura. Mr. Nolan repaired to the spot where there was some which took disturbance, and thirty persons were immediately arrested.

The meeting called by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., with a view to take steps for the restoration of peace and harmony amongst the two communities was abandoned, Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, having convened a meeting for similar purpose at the new Municipal Buildings in the afternoon.

The mills owned by Sir Dinshaw Petit did not work yesterday. The managers of his mills tried to induce the mill-hands to resume work, but they distinctly refused to do so, saying that they were afraid that if they went to work their wives and children would be slaughtered by the Mahomedans. The mills under the agency of Messrs. Greaves Cotton were also closed. To-day is the Nagpunchmi holiday of the Hindus, and consequently all the mills will be closed. The operatives of Sir Dinshaw's Mills said that they would not resume work before Monday next. The other mills at Tardeo and Mahaluxmi did not start work yesterday.

CONFERENCE OF LEADING CITIZENS.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, at the initiative of some of the Special Magistrates appointed by Government in connection with the riots, yesterday convened a meeting of a few representative members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. Mr. Acworth presided at the meeting, which was of a private character.

Mr. George Cotton, one of the Special Magistrates, made a few practical suggestions, one of which was that a circular, signed by the heads of the two communities, might be issued broadcast assuring the people that peace had already been restored, and that they could now follow their ordinary avocations with safety. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and Mr. C. Douglas argeed with the suggestion, which was then discussed in its various aspects by the native gentlemen present at the meeting.

Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, who had a hoarse voice consequent on incessant exertion in giving orders, and could not, therefore, speak loud enough to be heard by the meeting, requested the Municipal Commissioner to say on his behalf that peace had already been restored all over the town, and that there had not been a single case of murder or any serious injury reported to him during the last twenty-four hours.

The Municipal Commissioner then made a long and important speech, strongly impressing upon the minds of the leaders of the communities the necessity of religious toleration. He referred to the real cause of the disturbance, stating that he was speaking for the Police Commissioner as well as himself. He also said that it might be taken as certain that the troops would not be removed or diminished in number for a considerable time, and until the authorities here thought it might safely be done. And he emphasized the fact that the riots had been put an end to by the forces of Government, civil and military.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who was specially invited, strongly urged the necessity of impressing upon the minds of the people that perfect peace had been restored, and that they could not defy the authorities, civil and millitary, with impunity.

Mr. Hajee Cassum, the well-known ship-owner and merchant, undertook to obtain certain guarantees from the head of each Mahomedan moholla, or streets, that no fresh disturbances would break out among the people inhabiting that street.

Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, on the other hand, undertook to pursuade the Bhattia cloth merchants to open their shops, and resume their work.

Mr. Mehta was then entrusted, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, with the task of drafting the circular as suggested by Mr. Cotton, and approved by the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Arther Road, Chinchpoogly, touching the death of Rama Urgoon, aged twenty-two years, a mill labourer residing with his brother at Arthur Road. The deceased met his death from bayonet wounds in his chest and stomach, inflicted during the riots on Sunday. The following evidence was recorded by the coroner:—

Kooshia Urjoon, a brother of the deceased, residing in the same chawl said, that at about midnight, on Sunday last, the deceased was in the passage of the chawl, when the witness heard that a mob of Mahomedans had come into the chawl. In about fifteen minutes after he opened the door of his room when he saw his brother (the deceased) lying in front of the door with three punctured wounds, one on his chest, the other on his side and the third on his thigh; and was bleeding. The deceased was then conscious but could not speak. The witness picked him up and carried him into his room. The next morning Dr. Burjorji was called in and he treated the deceased until his death, which took place at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Deva Mahadoo, a mill-hand, living in the same chawl where the deceased resided said, that at about 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday last he saw the deceased lying awake in the passage, when he (the witness) heard that a mob of Mahomedans was coming into the chawl to attack them. The deceased immediately got up and went downstairs. In the meantime the soldiers came up, and the witness went into his own room and fastened the door from inside. All the lights on the first floor of the chawl were extinguished, and there was a great excitement and confusion in the chawl. A few minutes after the excitement was over, he went downstairs and saw the deceased lying in the passage with three punctured wounds on his body. On being asked he said, he had been beaten by the soldiers while in the privy on the first floor.

Henry Percival Keelan, a second lieutenant in the Second Lancashire Fusiliars said, that on the might of Sunday last he was in charge of a party of 28 men stationed at the Gas Works, Parel. At a quarter to 12 o'clock on Sunday night he heard an uproar in a chawl near the Gas Works. The guard turned out and he took a file of six men of his regiment with fixed bayonets to the chawl, and went upstairs. When they went into the chawl they saw some natives standing with lights in their hands at the top of the landing, One or two of them had sticks in their hands. On seeing the witness, the natives who were standing at the top of the staircase, ran away and the place was in darkness. He went with his party upstairs but found the doors of the rooms on the first floor shut. The witness then went to the latrines situated at the end of the passage. The doors of these latrines were closed from inside by some persons concealed within. The witness called out to those within the latrines to open the doors, but as they would not do so, the soldiers, at the direction of the witness burst open one of the doors. As soon as the door was open the natives came out and ran down the passage, and on their way the witness noticed that his men beat the natives on their backs by swinging the rifles around them. While the witness and his men were returning, three natives, one of whom was the deceased, were found lying in the passage. At that time there was no Mahomdans found in the chawl. The witness saw none of his men striking the natives with their boyonets in the chawl. Before leaving the Gas Works the witness had given orders to his men not to fire or use their bayonets without receiving orders from him.

The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion following the bayonet wounds in the chest and stomach, accidentally inflicted during the riots.

Most of the wounded men are progressing favourably in the Hospitals. It is feared that in the J. J. Hospital, five or six more cases will prove fatal. Two Mahomedans, who were seriously wounded, were admitted into the J. J. Hospital yesterday.

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your issue of to-day that Luxmidas Khimji informed your representative that it was he who apprised Mr. Vincent of the intended riot, and that for that purpose he went to see Mr. Vincent.

The facts, allow me to say, are different. The Police Commissioner knew of the rumour from other sources, and had taken measures to prevent the outbreak. It was he who sent for Luxmidas Khimji to warn him not to do what it was rumoured he intended to do on the Friday morning—*viz.*, to assemble the whole of his Hindu mill-hands at his residence, at Guneshwadi, which I daresay you know is opposite the Juma Musjid, where the rioting began. What the consequences might have been if the thousands of Mahomedans coming forth after prayers had met this mass of mill-hands, I leave you to guess.

Luxmidas Khimji disclaimed any such intention however. The meeting of the mill-hands, opposite the Juma Musjid, did not take place, and the police were fortunately able to give their undivided attention to the Mussulman mob, which endeavoured to force their way into Hanuman Lane, and drive them back.

It is generally understood that Mr. Luxmidas Khimji has taken a very active part in encouraging the agitation against cow-killing and eating beef. This agitation however well-intended has had for its unintended effect a great deal of ill-feeling and bad blood. He also took a very prominent part in the agitation which followed the lamentable occurrences in Prabhas Pattan, and this greatly added to the general excitement.

If I am rightly informed Mr. Luxmidas Khimji was warned by the authorities of the probable results of the course which he was pursuing. He seems to have disregarded the warning, possibly thinking it was founded on an exaggerated estimate of the danger. Will he now profit by actual experience and use his great influence to oppose the passions which he has unconsciously done so much to rouse?—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

BLAMING THE WRONG PERSONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On a perusal of the account of the present religious disturbances given in to-day's issue of a contemporary I find, not without much regret, that the facts of an incident in connection with a funeral procession are grossly misrepresented. It is stated that while the funeral procession was passing by the Girgaum Back Road, from a chawl, which from the description given appears to be Ramji Purshotam's Chawl, stones and tiles were thrown in showers over the biers. Now, Sir, as an eye-witness of the incident I deny the above statement most emphatically. The facts of the case stand thus :—

On the ground floor of the chawl referred to there was a Bohri's shop, which was completely sacked by the infuriated Hindoo rioters on Saturday morning. The sight of these ruins threw the already excited Mahomedans into a paroxysm of rage, and one of the processionists threw a stone at the chawl, which as the windows were all shut on the warning of the police rebounded and by a curious coincidence fell on one of the biers. This was naturally enough misconstrued by the rest of the crowd into mischief perpetrated on them by the inmates of the chawl. Whereupon they with the intention of avenging this supposed insult furiously rushed towards the front door, but fortunately the military intervening they turned back, and quietly proceeded. But on their way they gave vent to their suppressed fury by throwing stones at the Prarthana Samaj. It is further stated that the chawl is inhabited by mill-hands. This is a statement which is incorrect. The chawl is, on the contrary, inhabited mostly by students. It is popularly designated "the students' chawl" to mark it as a favourite haunt of students. It would demand a child's credulity to believe that students half-petrified with fear could have been capable of such a mischief. Is not this a matter of regret that an unfounded rumour, should be published while at the same time other incidents which really deserve publication should be omitted. I ask leave to amend the statement so that our Mahomedan brethren here may not form an unjust estimate of our behaviour on the occasion. The misrepresentation, I am afraid, may place the lives of the poor residents of the chawl in jeopardy.—Yours, &c.,

August 14. A RESIDENT.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS PRIZE-GIVING AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 14.

FEMALE education has been making steady, if unostentatious, progress in Kolhapur during the last twelve years, under the able management of Miss Little, the lady superintendent. The last annual report shows 23 schools with 1,173 pupils. At the beginning of this month the annual prize-giving of the six girls' schools in Kolhapur city and the adjoining suburb of Bavda was held at the old Palace. As the entertainment was strictly *pardah* I was not privileged to be present, but a lady who was there tells me that their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs of all four generations take a great interest in this entertainment, and make it quite a personal affair, inviting the ladies of the station and the wives of the chiefs and higher officials to witness the ceremony, not forgetting to provide the rarest of orange pekoe and sweet cakes for the former, and flowers and *pan-supari* for the latter. It was a very pretty sight to see the younger ladies of noble birth in their lovely *saris* and beautiful jewelry trooping into the room one after the other. One of these ladies was accompanied by her four little sons, who came to hear their elder sister, who attends the Main School, recite some poetry. When the Ranis and all their guests were assembled everyone stood while "God save the Queen" was given in Marathi, every line being first sung by the members of the normal class, who seem to have unusually sweet voices, then the whole room full of girls joined in repeating it. The result was most pretty and effective. Her Highness Sukwarbai Rani Saheb then read a speech in English, welcoming everyone to the palace and congratulating the mistresses and girls on the good work they had done during the past year and urging them to still greater efforts in the future, invited them all to the palace again next year, concluding by wishing them good-bye and praying God to speed them all. Some very clever recitations and little plays, both serious and comic, followed for about an hour, after which her Highness Ahyliabai Rani Saheb distributed the prizes, amongst which were special gifts of money from her Highness Sukwarbai Rani Saheb, Mrs. Sinclair, and Mrs. Wodehouse for good needlework. Miss Wodehouse presented a beautiful work case for the best Modi and Balbodh writing. The silver cap given every year in memory of Colonel Waller, V. C., by the station was also presented on this occasion. It seemed to the uninitiated that every girl in the room received either a sari, a choli, or something else equally valuable to the youthful mind. Specimens of the needlework, which in Kolhapur is carried to such perfection, were placed for inspection on a side-table, also drawings, maps, &c. They missed the cookery table which in former years has been a great feature in these gatherings, but were told it was difficult to find room for tables as well as all the people who wished to be present, as the very strict purdah system now observed in the Kolhapur Court confines visitors to certain rooms—which are not the largest in the palace. One great feature in the Kolhapur schools is the number of Sirdar children who attend them. This is encouraging, as the men of the future are more likely to be good statesmen and refined clever gentlemen, if the ladies of the noble families are able to help them—with their heads and their hearts, as well as by their elevating example. Miss Wodehouse took this opportunity of taking leave of their Highnesses and all her native lady-friends, as on account of Colonel Wodehouse's sudden illness, she was going home with him.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES (LIMITED).

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on July 21.—Sir Lepel H Griffin (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the claims of the Indian Government upon them for rent amounted yearly to four lakhs of rupees, or roughly, £28,000. He was glad, however, to inform them that, subject to a reference to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy had suspended this demand, and he hoped that the Indian Government would continue the suspension until the company were in a better position. With regard to their working in the past year, the results showed an increasing income both from royalties and rubies found, but apart from the question of rent they were not yet quite able to make both ends meet, although it was hoped they would be able to do so in the current year. The company's headquarters had been removed from Mogok, where mining had been carried on in the alluvial deposit at a loss, to Kyatpyin, where work was being prosecuted with vigour in the Pingatoung-hill and its connected spurs. Unfortunately, the expectations of finding a plentiful supply of ruby earth in this hill had not been realised, but some valuable stones had been discovered, and it was hoped that they might eventually reach the rumoured deposits. In the immediate neighbourhood of Panma ruby earth of a remunerative grade, sufficient for a long period, had been found. So long as the Indian Government treated them with liberality and consideration, they must go on gradually and economically towards the goal which it was their desire to reach.—Mr. F. English seconded the motion.—Mr. Bill, M.P., after pointing out that in three years they had paid the Government in rent £73,000, said he believed there was a future for the company if the rent was reduced and strict economy preserved.—Mr. Streeter did not believe that the mines were a financial failure, and repeated his conviction that the administration had been at fault. In his opinion highly-paid officials, although belonging to the Royal Engineers, were not requisite for success. He was of opinion that a practical administration conducted by themselves would be to the greater advantage of the company, and he moved that Major Patton-Bethune, one of the directors, who was thoroughly acquainted with the mines, and was willing to go out and initiate a new policy, should be sent to Burma for that purpose.—The Chairman, who remarked that the proposition came as a surprise to him, said they could deal with it later.—The report was then adopted.—Col. Conway-Gordon then gave a detailed account of operations at the mines, the geological formation of which he described as extraordinary.—The re-election of the chairman as a director having been moved and seconded, Mr. A. C. Robertson moved that the board should serve without remuneration until dividends were earned, that Mr. Streeter be elected as an unpaid director, that no one should be a member of the board unless he held 1000 shares, and that Major Patton-Bethune proceed to the mines as manager.—Major Patton-Bethune, who stated that the chairman had stopped him from speaking, said he would resign his seat at the board and address the meeting as a shareholder. He then left the table, and took a seat in the middle of the room, but after a few remarks from the chairman, who stated that he did not wish to prevent Major Patton-Bethune from speaking, but only desired that he should postpone his remarks, he resumed his seat on the board at the invitation of the chairman.—The motion for election of the chairman was then carried, Mr. Robertson's resolution not being put.

THE SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

FREE FIGHTS ON THE FLOOR.

FROM the columns of reports in the morning papers of July 28th of the incidents in the Commons, we take the following paragraphs :—

MR. LOGAN AND MR. CARSON.

Practically the tactics (writes the *Daily Chronicle* reporter, in accounting for Mr. Logan's interference) were to refuse to divide or to pass out of the House. Presently Mr. Carson, the Orangeman of the Treasury Bench, joined the Parliamentary rebellion. "I won't leave the House," he said and stuck to his seat. Mr. Logan, the Member for Leicestershire, a keen-faced, determined man, heard these words (I give my report on the overwhelming testimony of members who saw and heard everything) and coming over to the table on the Opposition side (hard by Mr. Carson) tried to convey them to the Chairman's ears. Mr. Carson strongly resented this interference. "Get away from here, you gang of gaggers," he shouted ; "you're out of order here." "Very well," said Mr. Logan (I am again quoting not from my hearing but from that of members), "I'll sit down here and talk to you." And he plumped down by Mr. Carson's side. Perhaps an unwise speech and action.

STATEMENT BY MR. LOGAN.

Mr. Logan, M.P., made a statement :—

I came into the House, he said, at three minutes to ten o'clock, and went into the Side Gallery. After the question had been put by the Chairman, I went down behind the Speaker's Chair and was walking down the House to record my vote in the Division Lobby. As I did so, Mr. Vicary Gibbs moved from his seat to the front Opposition Bench, and I stopped to hear him. When I did so Mr. Hayes Fisher howled at me repeatedly. I took no notice until he shouted my name and called out "Go to the bar—get out !" I then walked from where I was standing to the end of the table, and said to Mr. Fisher, "You are not the Chairman. I decline to obey your orders." Mr. Carson then shouted, "Get out ! you are a gang of gaggers." I replied, "Mr. Carson, I did not address a word to you, and you have no business to make such an impertinent observation to me." He replied, "Clear out of that, you are out of order standing there." I said, "I could soon put myself in order by sitting down," and I sat down beside him, not for a moment intending to cause any row whatever. Immediately I was pushed out of my seat by Mr. Hayes Fisher, who seized my collar from behind, while Sir Ashmead-Bartlett seized me in front ; but I never raised my hand against one of them, and would not do so.

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT AND SIR ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

Sir Albert Rollit, with Lord Randolph, was prominent among the peace-makers, whilst the excitement was at its height. Sir Albert (says the *Chronicle*) stood over Sir Ashmead-Bartlett in an attitude of the severest menace and rebuke, Sir Ashmead hanging his head at the fiery words and manner. A Liberal member declares that Sir Albert's rebuke was due to the language used by Sir Ashmead towards Mr. Gladstone. One incident I am specially asked to report by a Liberal member. A well-known Liberal Unionist member sitting for an Irish constituency turned to him and others and said, "Why do you associate with these——Irish rebels ?"

And then occurred the most impressive incident of the whole night, says the *Westminster Gazette*. The strangers in the different galleries had been naturally excited to the highest pitch by these incidents. Present, perhaps, for the first time at the sitting of the ancient Mother of Parliaments—astounded and amazed by what they saw—they rose from their seats in anger and distress. And then, when they saw legislators grappling together in deadly conflict on the floor of the House, disgust and dismay overcame them, and they broke out into one loud, hearty, deep-felt hiss. And that hiss represented the opinion of the country far more nearly than the turmoil on the floor of the House.

T.P.'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor in his *Sun* gives an interesting account of his share in last night's scene :—

At once there rose from the Irish and from some of the English benches the shout of "Judas ! Judas !" It will be seen by-and-by that the modest indvidual who is writing this description was singled out as the on person who uttered this blasphemy against Joe—as a matter of fact, I was one of some 40 or 50 who all shouted the same word. For the sake of historical accuracy, it should also be added that neither in my case—nor in that of any other—was the word uttered with that fierce sense of anger which might be expected from the nature of the provocation. On the contrary, in every voice the note was one of playful and even boisterous derision. And so Joe himself took it. "The word Herod was provocative," some Liberal member said to him during the scene which followed it. "I used it on purpose," said Joe ; "or that was my intention"—or something to that effect. And certainly his look amid the scene which followed showed that this was a correct view of his intention, for when the words "Judas ! Judas !" were shouted from so many throats, and when a number of Tory members rose to their feet to call the attention of Mr. Mellor to the breach of order, Joe's face was wreathed in smiles, and he beckoned with his hand emphatically to his self-constituted advocates not to notice the observation. Indeed, throughout it all, I wish to insist on this point for an obivions reason—neither on his side nor on the side of those who gave him the obvious and invited retort, was there any sign of that ferocity of temper which would account for what followed. Joe smiled on his assailants : his assailants answered back mockingly to him ; in short, Joe was doing the part of a light comedian rather than of a tragic actor. . . . And then I myself, who really had done my best to put an end to the horrible chance of a free fight—who had joined in the cry of 50 others and in retort to gross provocation—suddenly found myself elevated into the scapegoat of the situation—the man who had led all the disorder. For what Mr. Vicary Gibbs—it then turned out—had been trying throughout all this ferocious and prolonged scene to say was that I had called out "Judas ! Judas !" when Mr. Chamberlain was speaking. But the Speaker put the case in language so lofty and so generous, the difficulty of the House was so great, the whole scene had produced in my mind such a feeling of sorrow and almost despair, that I felt it would have been ungenerous and stupid to haggle, and I apologised to the Speaker and the House.

By the way, Mr. O'Connor states in his narrative that after Mr. Austin fell "there resounded all over the House a crashing sound—the sound of a heavy blow on the jaw. Twice in succession that sonnd was repeated ; it was a hideous noise, unknown to the House of Commons—I hope never to be heard within its walls again. The noise came from two blows struck on Colonel Saunderson's jaw by Mr. Crean, an Irish member. This was the man who struck Colonel Saunderson in return for the blow which Colonel Saunderson had struck Mr. Austin." "T.P." refers to Colonel Saunderson as "bleeding, gesticulating frenzied, shouting with a voice hoarse with rage ; in short, he had all the appearance of a man in the midst of a cavalry charge."

AND HIS APOLOGY.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor apologised in the following terms :—

Mr. Speaker,—I have not risen hitherto because I did not wish to add by one moment to the scene of violence which I think we all regret. (Hear, hear.) Two of my hon. friends one an English member and the other an Irish member, have been physically assaulted. (Nationalist cheers.) Mr. Speaker, if in any way whatsoever any observation of mine may have contributed to bring about that most regrettable state of affairs, I most humbly apologise. (Cheers and Opposition cries of "Withdraw.")

The Speaker's acknowledgment was as follows :—

I hope I may appeal to the good sense and calmness of the House to regard what has been stated by the right hon. member as a sufficient indication of his feelings. (Hear, hear.) If he has caused in any way any subsequent disturbance, he regrets it, and he also regrets and apologises for, as I understand, the expression which he used. In my view that is an ample apology—(hear, hear)—such as I should have expected of the hon. gentleman, and I hope the House, after what has passed, will, as I ventured to say a few minutes ago, in the interest of debate, and in the higher interests—(cheers)—of the character of this House, allow a regrettable incident to pass into oblivion, and will proceed with the rest of the business of this evening in a manner which will do honour—(a laugh)—to the traditions of this House, and will not allow any enimies of our institutions to rejoice.

THREE IRISHMEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE ROW.

Three Irish members gave the following account of the disturbances to the Speaker :—

Colonel Saunderson : A sudden charge was made by a number of hon. members below the gangway on to the seat on which I was sitting. I rose in my place, not desiring to be run over—(laughter)—by the charge, and the hon. member for the Ossory Division, without provocation at all, struck me a violent blow on the side of the head. (Nationalist cries of "No" and Opposition cheers.) I gave him no provocation. I never even saw him until the blow was struck. When I tnrned round he was about to repeat it, and he struck me from behind on the side of the head. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harrington : I heard the Serjeant appealing to hon. members to leave the House. When I came here to assist the Serjeant in his endeavours—(loud laughter and ironical cheers, and cries of "Order")—I think, Sir, notwithstanding the laugh, the Serjeant-at-Arms will bear me out—I distinctly saw the hon. member who has just now complained, before he was struck, strike several hon. members. (Cheers.)

Mr. Condon : When I came into the House after recording my vote, the first thing I saw was the hon. member for North Armagh striking my friend (Mr. Crean) a blow in the face, and attempting to strike him a second time, when two or three of his friends above the gangway prevented him from doing so. He was struck without the slightest provocation. (Nationalist cheers.)

HOW THE INCIDENT WAS CLOSED.

The Speaker "closed the incident" in the following words :—

I do not desire to interrupt hon. members, but I wish to say that any further inquiry as to what took place will apparently only reveal the fact that in the confused *melee* criminations and recriminations took place between members. I really think that in the interests of the dignity and honour of the House it would be well to let the matter rest where I left it. (Cheers.) I have only to add that any breach of order will be at once, then and there, brought to the notice of the Chairman of Committees or, if I am in the chair to myself, and I am sure it will be dealt with. We cannot go back now, after some little time has elapsed, and inquire into all that took place. I do not attach blame to any member. I only ask the House to allow the matter to drop in the interests of the dignity of the House. (Cheers.)

THE SPEAKER'S INTERVENTION.

The dignified expostulation of the Speaker (the *Standard* says) prevented, in all probability, a more serious development of the tumult which occurred when the first division under the Closure resolution was called. After blows had been struck, many threats of personal retaliation were exchanged, and there appeared to be every prospect of an untoward scene in the Lobbies after the division. The interval consequent on the appearance of the Speaker, however, gave an opportunity for the restoration of good humonr, and it is admitted on all hands that his appeal to the good sense of the House had a marked effect in calming the passions which had been excited. There was a good deal of friendly banter later on among the members who were most prominent in the "scene" which attended the first division, and the general expectation is that the disturbance will have no serious sequel. The oldest members of the House are unable, however, to recall anything approaching the violence of the scene of last night during the short time it lasted.

"OLD DOG TRAY."

Mr. Gladstone, on returning from the lobby after the last division, was greeted with cheers from his supporters and with groans and cries of "Gag, Gag" from some members of the Opposition. After the numbers had been repeated from the Chair, the cheers and cries were renewed. Mr. Gladstone almost immediately left the House, passing out behind the Speaker's chair, the Ministerialists and Nationalists rising and cheering the right hon. gentleman. Amid the cheers (the *Times* reports) an hon. member was heard to call out "Old Dog Tray !"

"MORE OR LESS UNDER THE QUEENSBERRY RULES."

We have already printed one.—The *Morning Leader's* report says members fought like bargees and swore like troopers. Who really began, it will never be known, but at one time at least 20 or 30 were going for each other, the din and the general uproar being deafening. The Serjeant-at-Arms wandered about trying to persuade members to go out and vote. He might as well have attempted to calm a storm in the Atlantic. A crash denoted the smash of the rack from the back of a bench. At last, after what appeared to be a half-hour of uproar and fisticuffs worthy of an Irish fair, the Speaker entered, amid tremendous shouts of cheering. In the midst of the shindy, for it was nothing else, Dr. Tanner could be seen leaping over benches and making for the seat of war while friends held him back, and T. W. Russell was being forcibly held in his seat on the other side of the House. Incidents of this sort were going on all over the place. A select few were fighting while half the other members were holding the other half from sailing in. As to the fighting itself, it was no mere imitation, but the real thing, straight from the shoulder and more or less under the Queensberry rules. Mr. Cremer looked sadly on as if he wished that the row had been referred to arbitration, instead of settled by blows.

AFTER THE FRAY.—WHAT JOHN BURNS PICKED UP.

As an evidence of the amount of physical force used during the fracas below the gangway on the Opposition side, it may be stated that the rack for papers, &c., at the back of one of the benches was smashed and had to be removed from the House. After the excitement had cooled down Mr. Bucknill found a diamond pin on the floor, and Mr. John Burns picked up a couple of coat buttons which had evidently been torn off in the struggle.

One last contrast, and the evening was done. "Pistols Bill, second reading," shouted the clerk, passing mechanically to the next order. The advisability of such a Bill, under the circumstances of the evening, had an inexpressibly comic effect, and with a great roar of laughter the House literally bubbled out into the street—so rapidly do we go from tragedy to comedy in this strange world.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND THE PAMIRS.

THE *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphed on July 21 :—"According to a report from St. Petersburg, the Chinese Government has directed the concentration of a strong military force on the frontiers of Turkestan, in order to protect Chinese interests in the Pamirs. This order has already been carried out."—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on July 23 :—"A strong disposition is being manifested in journalistic circles to construe certain inoffensive measures of the Chinese Government as proof of its intention to declare war against Russia in order to vindicate its right to the Pamirs"—The "Novoye Vremya" appears to give full credence to the report that China is concentrating troops on the frontiers of Turkestan to protect her interests in the Pamirs.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the question of extending the Transcaspian Railway from Samarcand to Tashkend is being considered.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* has received a communication from a well-known Central Asian explorer who is now travelling in the Pamirs, and who, he says, is an excellent and impartial observer, without *parti pris* on the side either of Russia or of England. In his communication, which is dated Novo Marghelan, June 20, the explorer says, all subterfuge on the Pamir question is abandoned by Russia. She believes that she can follow out her plans in the Pamirs without reckoning with England, and that Great Britain will have nothing to do but to recognise the *fait accompli*. Russia argues that the Hindoo Koosh is not the recognised frontier of Anglo-India, and that it is impossible for the English to pass over the Hindoo Koosh. The latest development of Russian policy, which has been elaborated at Tashkend, consists in leaving the Hindoo Koosh out of the question for the present, and in making the Russian frontier line follow the mountains which separate the Great and Little Pamirs. In this way the Little Pamir would belong to the neutral zone, as would also the Valley of Wakhan. But the matter is not so viewed by those in authority in St. Petersburg, who want to push forward Col. Yanoff. Col Yanoff is a man of tenacity and determination, and feeling himself backed up at St. Petersburg he will not yield. Russia is emboldened (the explorer says) to the course she is taking in the Pamirs by the belief that England will at all hazards avoid becoming her neighbour in Central Asia. So anxious is England to prevent the near approach of Russia that if the latter succeeds in extending her frontier to the south of the Pamirs the British Government will, it is belived, adopt as an intermediate zone Chitral and Kandjut, leaving the one within the sphere of Chinese influence and the other within that of Afghanistan, thus establishing a line of advanced Chinese and Afghan posts in the middle of the valley of Yasine, between the English and Russian possessions. This is the kind of reasoning I have heard employed, not by ignorant people but by Russian generals and diplomatists, it being with both an article of faith that England fears Russia, and that the advance of the Russians to Calcutta would be a mere military promenade.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper telegraphs :—I learn on trustworthy authority that the Russian Government intends, when the time is considered ripe for the settlement of the Pamir boundary question, to act in strict accordance with the agreements of 1872 and 1873.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD LAMINGTON ON SIAM.

LORD LAMINGTON delivered an address, before the London Chamber of Commerce, on the 27th ultimo, on "Siam ; her People and her Commerce." Sir A. Rollit, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance of members, the room being crowded to excess. Amongst those present were Sir Richard Temple M.P., Mr. G. Curzon, M.P., Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Sir Horace Walpole, Baron de Reuter, &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said since the formation of that Chamber, in 1882, it had always taken a great and a practical interest in the extension of our commerce in the East, and particularly to Burmah and Siam. Through its East India and China section it advocated consistently the annexation of Burmah, and it presented a resolution to the Government at that time pointing out in strong terms the opportunities for the development of our commerce in those districts by the extension of railways, and other means of communication, and the advantage which would be given to trade, not only by the development, but by the formation, of those means of communication ; and he did not hesitate to say that at the present time this was one of the chief features which they must look to in the near future for the maintenanace of our Empire, not only founding fresh fields for foreign commerce, but also finding the materials necessary for the extention of that commerce. They had had addresses on the question by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallett, and resolutions were passed approving of the extension of our Eastern commerce. The Chamber had on that occasion received the thanks of the Government, through Lord Salisbury, for the attention they gave to the matter. Their interest in the question of Siam was not an afterthought, but the culmination of a long policy, and the ultimate conclusion of what had been felt to be a matter of great importance in that Chamber. They did not desire to embarrass the foreign policy of the English Government. The question was one of great delicacy, and they had full confidence in the administration of the Foreign Office under Lord Rosebery. (Applause.)

Sir R. Temple spoke of the immense importance of the action of the French in Siam, with regard to England's position there. If the French insisted upon going beyond the twentieth degree of north latitude they would then touch upon the protected Shan States, which formed part of the Upper Burmese kingdom, as recently developed under British rule. This meant a constant menace, and would necessitate the employment of a large force to watch the frontier. (Applause.)

Lord Lamington, who was received with cheers, said : Recent events by directing public attention to Indo-China should have helped to dispel any ignorance that may have prevailed as to the geography of Siam, and to the least imaginative the action of the French should not be without interest by affording a display at the end of this the nineteenth century of the methods of the Filibusteros when dealing with an adversary, and whose policy was directed by the maxim "Might is Right." The geographical position of Siam may be briefly pointed out. In the Malay Peninsula our Colony of the Strait Settlements and our native protected States form her boundary. Passing northwards, Lower and Upper Burmah on her western frontier, to the north-west and the north are the Shan States, which came under our control when we acquired Upper Burmah. This frontier has only lately been dilineated, and as a result of the negotiations we handed over to the Siamese the State of Kyang Kheng, which lies on either side of the Mekong. Where we and Siam part as neighbours the Tibsony Pana continues the frontier line on the north until the French possessions of Tonquin are reached. I won't attempt to argue the vexed frontier question here ; it is enough to say that, broadly speaking, the watershed between the Mekong and Black River and the mountains stretching down the whole length of the river, have hitherto by tradition been considered as the boundary between Siam and Annam, and for the last 100 years the country on the western slope of the mountains has been under Siamese jurisdiction. Further south, the Mekong delta and Cambodia continue the frontier line. Omitting from consideration the States in the Malay Peninsula which are outside the general configuration of Siam, the most clearly marked feature on the map are the two great river systems of the Menam and Mekong, that traverse the country from north to south. The trade in Bangkok was chiefly in British hands, though the Germans had become competitors of late, whilst the Chinese almost monopolised the retail business. The chief articles of export were rice and teak ; these two in 1890 accounted for £2,700,000 out of a total export trade of the value of £3,200,000. Pepper, dried fish, and bullocks were the next largest items. The Siamese were very backward in anything connected with agriculture, and there was no system of irrigation. After dealing minutely with the products of the country, he said he hoped he had shown that Siam had great sources of wealth which only required improved communications to develop them, the people were alive to the necessity of social and administrative reforms, and lastly that our stake in the country, whether gauged by population or by invested capital, was of great magnitude. Without going into the details of the very one-sided quarrel between France and Siam, he then briefly reviewed the present position so far as it concerned England.

During the reading of the paper, Prince Chive, a Siamese Prince, entered and was shown to a seat by the side of the chairman.

Mr. Curzon, M.P., said with regard to British interests in Siam, he had only lately returned from the country, where he made a tour through the French possessions, and he did not intend to make any political references at the present time. There were few noblemen like Lord Lamington who had visited the country ; and though little was known about the territories, and it certainly was remote—(laughter)—the country was not remote from India and Burmah. Nor could anyone argue that their hands were so full they should not interfere in Siam. They would be guilty of political cowardice if they were actuated by such an argument. There was no question of creating, or magnifying, or of amplifying, British interests, but simply a question of recognising, maintaining, and defending British interests which were already in existence. (Applause.) The English language was spoken in the highest circles in Bankok, and under British flags the major portion of the exports were brought down the river. There were also many nationalities, all British, from 13,000 to 14,000 engaged in trade in that country. The French language was unkown in Bangkok, and was only spoken by the French representative and his two secretaries. There was only one French vessel at Bangkok, which went off and returned once a month, and that vessel had lately been sunk. The French trade in the country would be represented by about 1 per cent. of the whole. Through the territory now claimed by the French there travelled the great caravan route to the provinces of South-West China ; and they could not afford, and must not allow, that route to be closed to their trade. (Applause.) The success of the French meant a merciless and prohibitive tariff, and the extinction of Manchester in favour of Marseilles, and that was a matter of great seriousness to English trade. The English and the Indian Governments could not afford to allow France to take over the States to which she had so strangely laid claim. The matter was one or real, definite, and urgent importance. (Cheers.)

Sir Lepel Griffin proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Lamington for his address. The only ally they could hope for in Asia was China. On both their Asiatic borders they must remember that China was the dominant factor, and he advocated a close allience with her in the future. He thought that illustrious assembly would tender to the Siamese Prince, who was present, their entire sympathy. (Loud cheers.)

Sir A. Scoble seconded the vote of thanks to Lord Lamington. Siam had always been a very good neighbour, and they wanted that relation to continue. (Applause.) They were bound in their own interest and out of gratitude to Siam to maintain the relative position which they had hitherto occupied. (Loud applause.)

The vote of thanks was passed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending August 5, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	28,991	29,007	..	16	331	...
Goods	31,448	24,499	6,949	...	..	13,160
Other earnings	3,281	4,321	...	1,040	...	3,862
Weekly total.	63,720	57,827	5,893	..	...	..
Aggregate ..	3,22,811	3,44,502	...	...	..	21,691

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE BOY RUSKIN.

OF the "Three Letters and an Essay" of John Ruskin, 1836-1841 the London chronicle writes :—

Mr. William Watson, in his essay on "The Punishment of Genius," has some scathing criticisms upon editorial disinterment of the immature or faulty work of great men who, it may be assumed, whould deprecate such rescue from the maw of a kindly oblivion. Had Mr. Ruskin joined the majority some fastidious critic might have urged Mr. Watson's objection against the publication of the juvenile utterances included in this thin volume ; but as he is happily still with us it may be taken for granted that the book has his authority behind it, and therefore the kind of pleasure with it provides may be enjoyed by the most sensitive without the slightest reproachful twinge of conscience.

These papers differ from the youthful poems published a year or two ago, as a fertile blossom differs from its infertile companion. That Mr. Ruskin was born with much of the poetic endowment is not likely to be denied by any, but there was some limitation of that birth-gift which forbade its victorious embodiment in the perfect verse which is the natural language of poetry. Of that stately and impassioned prose which has the poetic substance though not the poetic form he was destined to prove himself one of the greatest of English masters, and therefore this volume has the peculiar interest which belongs to any book of beginnings. It consists of one essay written for, and three letters addressed to, the Rev. Thomas Dale, at whose small private school, near Herne-hill, the boy Ruskin was for sometime a pupil. Readers of Mr. Ruskin's autobiograyhical papers and of Mr. Collingwood's Life may remember Mr. Dale as the master who excited his pupil's anger by rejecting his clearly known grammar as "a Scotch thing." "In that one action," writes Mr. Ruskin in "Præterita," "he rejected himself from being my master ; and I thence learned all he taught me only because I had to do it." This contemptuous or half-contemptuous feeling does not seem to have survived the pupil's school days, for the letters written to Mr. Dale from the continent in 1840 and 1841 are evidently addressed to a man whose character the writer respected and whose wisdom he trusted. His attitude of mind is shown not by mere language alone, but by the fact that he asks Mr. Dale's advice upon the most important question of the conduct of his own life, and assures him that his answer "may have much influence in determining my present studies and future course of exertion." The question in itself will seem fantastic to the majority of readers —even to those whose nominal creed would logically compel them to put it for themselves ; but the statement of it is full of biographical interest. Though Mr. Ruskin has often told us that he was in his youth an evangelical, the uncompromising character of his evangelicalism will come as a surprise to many of his admirers. The young man writes :—

I have often wondered, in listening to what are called "practical" discourses from the pulpit, to hear a preacher dividing the duty of *love* into the various minor virtues which affect the present state of men—into gentleness, meekness, sympathy, compassion, almsgiving, and such like—without ever insisting on the certain and most important truth, that as long as we are doubtful of the state of *one* human soul among those among whom we dwell, the duty of love claims that every effort of our existence should be directed to save that soul and that in the present circumstances of huminity, under which we have every reason for supposing that the far greater part of those who die daily in our sight depart into enternal torment, any direction of our energies to any one end or object whatsoever except the saving of souls is a merciless and execrable crime.

To the personal problem obviously involved in this portentous general consideration the whole of this third letter is devoted, but the earlier portion of the book deals with less appalling topics. There is a good deal about the writer's health, for the restoration of which the tour had been primarily taken; but there are numerous passages of that explicit description and implicit criticism which were soon to confer sudden fame upon the "Oxford graduate." At one-and-twenty he had acquired that remarkable observation which seizes at once upon the essential feature of the thing observed, and something too of that magic of style which haunted, startled, and waylaid the first readers of "Modern Painters." In the course of a six weeks' saunter through France he notes—the chalk downs and fertile pasture valleys of Normandy, the poplar plains and turreted banks of the Loire, as far as Tours, then the volcanic cliffs and black lavas of Auvergne, the vineyards and fortresses of the Rhone, the limestone peaks of Vaucluse, and, finally, the loveliest fragment of all France, where the Basses Alps throw out their promontories, clothed from base to summit with an unbroken thicket of blossoming myrtle arbutus, and orange, into the blue of the Mediterranean.

Rome both repelled and fascinated him. He found the Capitol "a melancholy, rubbishy square," the Forum "a good group of smashed columns," the Coliseum "a public nuisance, like Jim Crow." With St. Peter's he was not merely disappointed but "disgusted" ; he pronounces it "meagre outside and offensive within," and yet "the overwhelming vastness of every detail, and the magnificent solidity and splendour of material are such that, in walking through it, you think of St. Paul's as of a pasteboard model—a child's toy—that the wind may blow away like a pack of cards and nobody the wiser." He criticises not only places but people, both at home and abroad, and some of his remarks may possibly have inspired doubts of the sturdiness of his Protestantism. Of Newman and his followers he tells Mr. Dale that "almost every one at Oxford whom I have had any cause to respect or regard has been more or less inclined to favour their views," and he is even bold enough to say that "were a stranger to the differences of religion to be introduced successively into one of the churches of Naples and a Protestant Swiss chapel, there can be little doubt which service he would think most acceptable to the Deity—the bowed reverence and brotherly courtesy of the one, or the insolent freedom and animal selfishness of the other."

Perhaps the most interesting, certainly the most entertaining, because the most obviously adolescent, of the recovered papers is the essay in answer to the question "Does the perusal of works of fiction act favourably or unfavourably on the moral character ?" The style of this dead-earnest utterance—and by style we mean manner of thought as well as manner of expression—is like the breaking voice of puberty, with the gruffness unknown to the voice of manhood, the squeakiness unheard in the voice of childhood. The lad of seventeen begins with a seriousness not unworthy of a sage of sixty, and gravely deprecates "that weakness of mind which disposes us to yield to our wishes rather than to our reason, to believe in the existence of that which we desire to exist, in the validity of the arguments which we desire to be valid, and in the fallacy of the statements which we hope may be false." Nothing could be more edifying than this, but in a few pages the youthful philosopher has of course discovered that his own wishes, tastes and likings are a universal standard, and that other wishes, tastes and likings exist only that they may be scarified by his withering satire. After hinting that he is about to decide in favour of the first alternative in his question, he affects fright at the results of his own temerity.—

But we begin to feel nervous in our optics, for, lo ! fearful visions arise upon our sight ; and terrified in our tympanum, for awful sounds are bursting upon our ears. We behold through a mist of awe, through an atmosphere of consternation, Quaker ladies shaking their heads at us, old maids their sticks at us, crabbed old gentlemen their fists at us, and ugly (by courtesy, plain) young ladies their tongues at us. Here's a pretty mess we have got into !

And so on, through pages of fifth form sarcasm, the manner of which can be easily imagined, until, having demolished the foe, he is free to indulge in the celebration of his own delights. The tribute, to Scott is what might have been expected ; the tribute to Byron is not to be wondered at ; but those who know the mature Ruskin will read with amusement the boy Ruskin's eulogy of Bulwer.

Only a few passages in this volume are interesting for their own sake, but there is hardly a page which is not interesting in virtue of its authorsnip, because the book bears the blossoms that have left behind them the fruit we know and love.

ONCE more the rumours of the pending resignation of Lord Lansdowne are reviving. "Atlas" says in the *World*. "But I doubt if the office will be vacant till December, when the present Viceroy's term expires in due course. In any case, it is improbable that he will be succeeded by Lord Cromer. Our Consul-General in Egypt was consulted on the point not long ago, and professed that he had heard nothing of any change, that he would be loth to leave Cairo, but admitted that he would think twice before refusing so tempting an offer if it were made to him. Sir Auckland Colvin seems to have been unduly overlooked by those who have speculated on the matter lately. He certainly has a good chance. Lord Spencer, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, is not in it. And it is improbable, in spite of a strong rumour to the contrary, that Lord Herschell will have the right of refusal. It is noted as significant that, in repudiating the suggestion the other day, the Lord Chancellor avoided saying that he would reject the offer if it were made to him."

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have struck a blow at the scrambling by booksellers for editions de luxe. It is well known that when a limited number of copies of a book are about to be published, buyers order three and four times as many as they really require, knowing that the copies they will receive will be very few. There is an instance of a bookseller in the City, who, being asked how many copies of an edition de luxe (limited to 100) he would require, ordered sixty. He received from the publishers four copies ! Messrs. Macmillan have now "decided upon a plan which they believe will enable them to overcome the difficulty without abandoning the principle of placing a limit on the number of copies printed." They propose to print at least 250 large-paper copies of certain books, and should the orders received by the date fixed for going to press not exceed that number, no more will be printed : but if the advance orders amount to more than 250 copies, they will print as many more as are needed to execute them. They pledge themselves, however, not to print more copies than have been ordered, and the number actually printed will be stated on the title-page of each book.

The firm believe "that this plan will be found to be an improvement on the allotment system, as on the one hand it makes it unnecessary for anybody to order more copies than he actually wants, while on the other he may feel sure of receiving all the copies he does order." For those ordering editions de luxe directly from the publisher, without the intervention of a bookseller, this arrangement will undoubtedly prove advantageous. A private trade organ, the *Clique*, however, predicts its failure. The editor says : "Our idea is that there will be two causes of failure—(a) the public will not place their orders for books at such fancy prices, when, for all they know, 500 to 1,000 may be printed instead of 250 ; (b) the booksellers, being deprived of selling to one another, will only order just what they think they can sell to private customers ; one of the chief elements of speculation will be gone, and the orders consequently will be considerably reduced. In our opinion, 250 is too many to print of any large-paper edition." There is one sentence in this extract which at once shows why booksellers and the trade prefer to scramble for large-paper copies—"One of the chief elements of speculation will be gone." Messrs. Macmillan deserve all success in this departure.

The "editions de luxe" which Messrs. Macmillan now propose to issue subject to these conditions are :—An exact reprint of "The Poems of Alfred Lord Tennyson," published by Moxon in 1857, with the original wood-blocks ; Mary Russell Metford's "Our Village," with an introduction by Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie ; Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow," with a preface, and over fifty illustrations by Mr. G. H. Boughton, A. R. A. ; "The Humorous Poems of Thomas Hood," with an introduction by Canon Ainger, and illustrations by Mr. Charles E. Brock ; and Christina G. Rossetti's "Goblin Market," with illustrations by Lawrence Housman. The first and the last mentioned will be limited, subject to the conditions, to 100 copies, whilst the others will number 250.

Professor Pasquale Villari, the well-known Italian Minister and historian, has just issued the first volume of a work upon Florence, which should be of great interest to students of political institutions. It is called "I Primi due Secoli della Storia di Firenze," and this first volume of the account of the two centuries contains a number of valuable chapters upon the early Florentine commune. We understand that arrangements have been made for the translation of the work and its publication in England.

M. J. J. Jusserand, who is even better known in England as an authority upon English literature than he is known in Paris as a diplomatist, in spite of the fact that he occupies an important position as "Director of the South" at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has just issued through Hachette another of his admirable series, of which "The English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare" is perhaps the best known. The series deals with "Les Anglais au Moyen Age," and this volume treats of "L'Epopee Mystique de William Langland," under which disguise everybody might not at first sight recognise our old friend Piers Plowman.

This summer has seen an unusual number of literary Americans in London. Mr. Laurence Hutton, who wrote "Literary Landmarks of London" has been here; Mr. George Haven Putnam, whose invaluable efforts on behalf of international copy-right should win him a much larger share of regard than authors are usually supposed to feel towards publishers, has just returned to New York ; Mr. R. W. Gilder, the editor of the 'Century,' is due to pass through England on his way to the Continent ; and Mr. Harry Bunner, the editor of 'Puck,' and one of the most charming and brilliant of American writers, has just crossed the Channel.

A rarer visitor and a very welcome one is Mr. E. L. Godkin, the editor of the New York 'Evening Post and Nation' which Matthew Arnold called 'one of the best papers in the world, so far as I know.' He has been in London and is now at Braemar. Mr. Godkin has attacked the Tammany ring in New York with such scatching and persistent criticism that they have actually succeeded in having him arrested on charges of libel no fewer than five times. In no case, however, have the Tammany 'braves' scored a single point against him. Mr. Godkin has just emerged with great eclat from another libel suit brought against the 'Evening Post' by a firm of New York publishers, whose literary piracy he was fast driving into discredit. A very good story comes from this trial. The 'Evening Post's' counsel was Mr. Choate, a amous New York lawyer, and the plaintiff had been a D. D. before he was a publisher. One of the first books he had 'pirated' was Farrars 'Life of Christ.' Said Mr. Choate in court, 'I am not a doctor of Divinity, and at the period of life at which I have arrived I can hardly hope to become one. Should I, however, attain to that distinction, and afterwards exchange it for a publishing business, I do not think my first act would be to steal the Life of my Saviour."

A selection from the papers of the late Mr. Alexander Lennox, of the (Scottish Leader,) including short stories and various essays on social and historical subjects, is being prepared for publication by his friend, Mr. William Bayne, assistant-editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." Mr. Lennox, who showed brilliant promise as a journalist, has been cut off by pneumonia at the early age of thirty-one. As an interpreter of Scottish life in fiction he had been insight and vigorous descriptive power, well illustrated in his contributions, "A Son of Satan" and "The Manse Mystery," in recent numbers of the "Pall Mall Magazine." The volume will appear in the autumn.

Mr. Arthur Hervey, the successful composer of ballads, has written a volume dealing with French musicians. for Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine's series of "Master of Contemporary Music." Gounod, Thomas, Saint-Saens, Massenet, and Reyer, are dealt with. This will be followed by one on German musicians by Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland. A monograph of Brahms will be the chief feature of this volume, but Max Bruch, Goldmark, and Rheinberger will also receive adequate treatment. Messrs. Hervey and Maitland will further give sketches of several other composers in their respective books. Mr. Charles Willeby's volume on English writers has provoked, it is stated, no little ill-feeling in musical circles, owing to his neglect of such representative, composers as Sir John Stainer, Sir Joseph Barnby, Professor Bridge, and Mr. E. Prout, to mention but four musicians who deserved recognition.

Mr. Theophilus D. Halls "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Testament," the publication of which has been in contemplation for a long time, will be probably issued by Mr. Murray in the autumn. The work is especially designed for students possessing no previous knowledge of Greek, and comprises within the compass of one volume, crown octavo, a brief account of the principal manuscripts and chief editions, a concise grammar, a connected narrative of the life of Christ from the Synoptic Gospels (based on St. Mark) in the original Greek, with grammatical and explanatory notes, and a vocabulary of all words occuring in the extracts.

The death of Mr. Frederick Burgess (of Moore and Burgess fame), will cause a lively flutter of anticipation among collectors of Modern "first editions" and theatrical "ana," for Mr. Burgess's library is one of the finest of its kind. Although, there are finer theatrical libraries in the hands of private collectors, very many items in the deceased gentleman's collection at Burgess Hall, Finchley, are unique. His series of playbills, of the first quarto edition of the Elizabethan dramatists, and of autograph letters of celebrities of all kinds, are worth a small fortune. The first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Cruikshank, and Ruskin are quite complete, and are bound in the most splendid manner with an uttter disregard to cost. Mr. Burgess has invested a very confortable fortune in his library, and if it comes under the hammer—as it will probably do in the natural course of things—it will prove the sensation of the season.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs :—"The International Artistic and Literary Congress will be held at Barcelona during the last week in September. The French, Spanish, and Italian Governments will be officially represented, a delegate being sent by the Continental branch of the Institute of Journalists.

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Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferer to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanaaity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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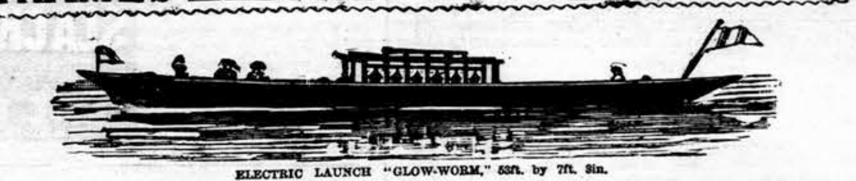

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes**, should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests **the Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Night sweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhoea, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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Cups		Rs.
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Coffee Percolators.

Nickelplated Block-Tin.

Cup		Rs.
1 Cup,	Rs.	2 0
2 „	„	2 4
3 „	„	2 8
4 „	„	3 0
6 „	„	4 0
9 „	„	4 8

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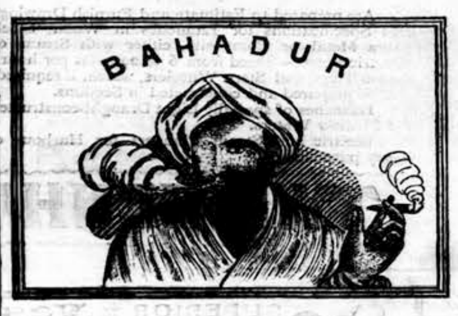

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TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

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3631 c. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.

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Rs. 15 cash.

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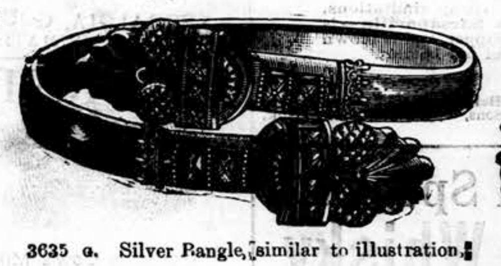

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3639 c. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch.
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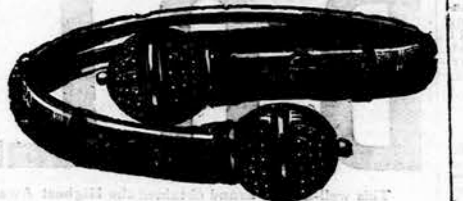

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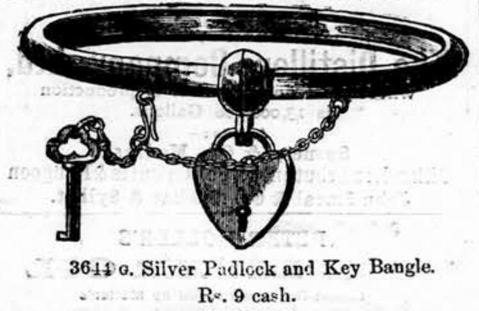

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